THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

THE GIRL FROM FRISCO
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

VOL. V NO. 78 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	690	450
,, Sydney	690	480
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	600

14 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,080	885

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
19, Rampart Row,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 278, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN-KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

K. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 122 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,657.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and it Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosen Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS.

Southern Star 150° Rs. 7-9-0 per case.

Unicorn 125° Rs. 7-2-0 per case.

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to]

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

VULLEY & SONS

(Late Partners of Vulley Hoosein & Co.)

Beg to inform the public that they have opened a smart Tailoring establishment at "Holland House next to Hotel Majestic" having a Competent Cutter. Orders executed at cheapest rates.

Perfect fit and Latest Style guaranteed.

Inspection most respectfully invited.

VULLEY & SONS,
Holland House.

PICTURES & PHOTOS

Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates.

KING & CO.,

Next to Evans Fraser's
Hornby Road, BOMBAY

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 6

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,60,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,600,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dairen)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Basrah.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basra and Amara.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martin's Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

D. E. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING an EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serembam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK; and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMAET,
Agent.

St. Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
118, Esplanade Road, Fort.

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EXCELSIOR RESTAURANT.

193-5, Hornby Road.

SPECIAL FOR ARMY AND NAVY HOT MEALS UP TO MIDNIGHT.

V. the Sign of
GOOD SERVICE
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

HOTELS

KYANI & CO.

Mahammadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao.

BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS.

FANCY BOXES OF CHOCOLATES AND BISCUITS.

NOW ON
ROYAL HINDU HOTEL
MATHERAN.
HIGHEST POSITION—BEST VIEW.
Deserves its Royal name.
GOVINDJI VASANJI,
"CHAWK HALL"—MATHERAN.

ROYAL HOTEL,
OOTACAMUND,

for Europeans and Indians, Centrally situated near the Government Botanical Gardens. First class cuisine and every comfort. Terms Moderate. Apply to THE MANAGER.

JAIPUR HOTEL.

A PALATIAL RESIDENCE of the FIRST RANK. RECOMMENDED BY CONTINENTAL VISITORS, unrivalled for Comforts and excellent Cuisine. Apply to the Proprietor for Short Guide to Jaipur.

MERWAN & SONS.

97, Medow Street, Fort.

CONFECTIONERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS and TOBACCONISTS.

CHURCH GATE RESTAURANT

EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.
BEST CUISINE.
18, Church Gate Street. Fort.

THE MODERN HINDU HOTEL
"Lakshmi Vilas"
HIGH GROUND, BANGALORE.

The ideal accommodation for visitors to Bangalore either for a change or Business. Run on the most up-to-date and modern lines. Well ventilated and luxuriously furnished rooms, food to suit all tastes thoroughly vegetarian. Prepared and served by high class Brahmins. Lit throughout by electricity.

Inclusive terms from Rs. 2 per diem.
K. T. APPANNAH,
Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL
Matheran

Is now conducted under the new management of Mr. M. C. LOBO (the late manager of Pinto's Hotel), who has had experience of this business for over 30 years.

It occupies best situation and affords all comforts, with good cuisine.

Blocks also reserved for European visitors.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

"KRISHNA BHUVAN,"
Mahableshwar

BEST, CHEAPEST HOTEL FOR HINDUS
Month's Boarding and Lodging Rs. 75.
For particulars apply to:
THE PROPRIETOR.

EDWARD RESTAURANT

Opposite WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.
CONFECTIONERS & PROVISION MERCHANTS.
THE PLACE TO SUIT ALL.

EMPIRE RESTAURANT.

Empire Building,
BORI BUNDER.
CENTRAL POSITION AND PROMPT SERVICE.
HOT MEALS AT ANY TIME.

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT.

21, Church Gate Street.
CHOICE MOGLAI DISHES
At Moderate Charges.

SPECIAL ARMY RESTAURANT.

167-69, Hornby Road, Fort.
Opposite Empire Cinematograph.
ICECREAM & CAKES OUR SPECIALITY.
HOT MEALS AND PROMPT SERVICE

MOST GRATIFYING !

Dunlop: "Really, it is most gratifying. Everything you have just said about these tyres of yours only confirms the evidence I've gathered in person and by letter all along the Front. How do I sum it all up? Well, in this way I think. That the abnormal stress of active service conditions has demonstrated the wide margin of superiority Dunlops possess over other tyres."

DUNLOP
RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,
(Incorporated in England)
Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry.
Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Colombo.

Trade Mark

EASTER EGGS

NOW READY

A large assortment to select from.

MONGINI BROTHERS

CONFECTIONERS BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

62, ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY

GODREJ'S SAFES.

Used by Their Majesties when IN INDIA

By appointment to His Excellency The Governor.

Highest Awards wherever Exhibited (13 Exhibitions.)

Largest Safeworks IN INDIA Employing 500 men.

MAKERS TO H.I.M. MINT AND A LARGE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BANKS.

7 LARGE SAFES

Supplied to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices.

372 SAFES

Supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in July 1912.

700 BURGAR RSISTING SAFES

recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

GODREJ & BOYCE

MANUFACTURING Co.

Near Gas Work Parel BOMBAY.

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAD Firm of OCULISTS & OPTICIANS.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co

EST. 1890.

71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank and Medows Street, Fort.

The FIRST and ONLY firm that introduced RETINOSCOPY (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay.

Ours is the ONLY FIRM that give the purchasers of glasses of an OPHTHALMIC SURGEON from the ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC (MOORFIELDS) HOSPITAL.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical Professions Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinion we hold is a sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

WE MAKE all sorts of high quality lenses e.g.

KRYPTOK, and various other forms of bifocal & TORIC SPHERICALS, CYLINDERS, SPHERO-CYLINDERS, PRISMS AND THEIR COMBINATIONS *in white* Lenses.

"LU-LU" EYE DROP

A safe cure for sore inflamed, weak eyes, granulated lids, corneal ulcers, etc.

CITY SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

Tuitors of:—

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING

BEST BRITISH MAKE RIBBONS, CARBONS AND ALL TYPEWRITER AND DUPLICATOR SUPPLIES.

Typecopying work done neatly and accurately.

Sole Agents for:—

Empire Typewriter

581, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR MOTORING.

Insure your sight by using

"TRIPLEX"

Unbreakable safety glass goggles

which prevent accident to your eyes. There is no sphere in which the benefits derived from the uses of "**Triplex**" safety goggles have been more apparent or more appreciated than in the present War, in fact it has been the means of saving many valuable lives in the danger zone and preventing serious accident to the sight.

THESE ARE NOW OBTAINABLE AT:

LAWRENCE & MAYO

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

No. 44, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1827.

Head Office:—19 New Oxford Street.

Eastern Branches:—Cairo, Basra, Bombay, Delhi, Simla, Calcutta Lucknow, Madras & Rangoon.

HIGH LIFE

THE TRUE TEST OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.

Full Jewelled, Lever;
Sterling Silver Rs. 30;
Ditto with Radium Dial;
Rs. 35;

Catalogue on application.

MADORINA WATCH Co., Ltd.

HORNBY ROAD;
BOMBAY;

ALL SORTS OF

LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES.

Can be had at prices beyond competition

Trial Solicited.

CATALOGUES FREE.

CHOONILAL CHHAGANLAL

288, Abdul Rehman Street.
BOMBAY No. 3.

MENOIS GOLD PILLS

The best tonic of the day, remedy for Indian Potentates, gives health, strength and vigour to all. Universal cure for all disease of the heart, lungs, stomach and liver.

Prices: **Rs. 2** per phial; **Rs. 3** per tube

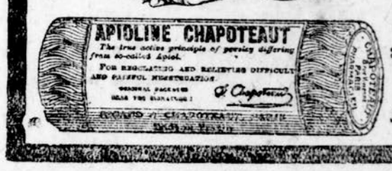
Agents Wanted:

Menois Gold Pills Agency,

Gaiety Theatre Chambers, Fort BOMBAY

APIOLINE CHAPOTEAUT

LADIES SAFE REMEDY for functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.



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Sold by all Chemists

For Military.

FRESH STOCK

of Puttee Gaiters, Marching Boots, Sam Brown Belts and other varieties of leather goods.

SUTOR & Co.

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents:—The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Sion, BOMBAY.

The Passport

TO

Pains, Sprains & Strains

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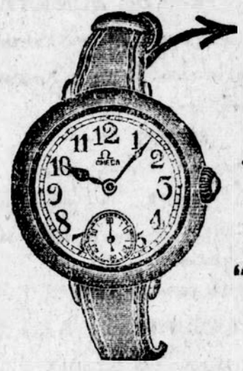
AMRUTANJAN

THE PROMPTEST PAIN CURE

SOLD EVERYWHERE.



JUST THE WATCH YOU NEED "OMEGA"

"In the World's Pocket" and high in the World's Esteem

Nickel Case with fine English Leather		*Rs. 20 & 25*
0,935 Silver	" " "	30 & 35
Gold 14 ct.	" " " (Gold Buckle)	Rs. 80
" 18 ct.	" " " " "	" 100

GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

Radium Dial costs Rs. 5 Extra.

SOLE AGENTS:—

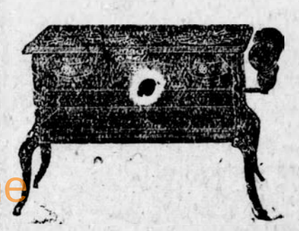
ABRECHT & CO.

289, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Also can be had from all respectable Watch Dealers in India and Burma.

SEE THAT YOU GET

THE WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVE.



(Only a few reasons why preferred so popular).
It is far superior to any stove with wick.
No soot or smell because it is wickless.
Most economical because it has no wick.
Takes any grade of kerosine oil and produces a powerful blue flame.
No pump and hence the safest.
Nothing to get out of order—a mechanical perfection.
With one, two or three burners.
Prices from Rs. 14 to Rs. 58 only.
Baking Ovens to suit all sizes available.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ld.,

50, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 2, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MAHABALESHWAR:—TWO MAIL MOTOR SERVICES run twice daily and also MOTOR LORRIES for servants and luggage from Wathar. Reserved cars can be had from Poona direct. For cars or seats from Wathar write to Mahabaleshwar Office and for cars from Poona. Write to FRENCHMAN, BREARLEY & Co., POONA.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 2 Medows Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt. Reliable, and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—Two seater Clement-Bvard. Apply to HAJI MAHOMED CASSUM DEWJEE, 66, Chukla Street. 7595

EDUCATIONAL.

R. K. F. MADAN, B.A.'s NEW MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASS will restart working for 1918 exams. at Grant Road and/or Fort from 11th June for particulars and terms write opp. Post Office, Mahim. 878

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDOO GRADUATE as a full time SUPERINTENDENT for Chimanlal Nagindass, Jain Boarding. One having previous experience preferred. Apply to AMBALAL SARABHAI, The Retreat Shahi Baug, Ahmedabad. 7562

PHOTOGRAPHY—Wanted first class SILVER PAINTER. BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 7574

WANTED—A seafaring young man (British) as an ASSISTANT HEAD FOREMAN (stevedore). Apply with testimonials to Box No. 684, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7591

WANTED—A LADY TYPIST, who should also be able to attend to correspondence. An Indian Christian will be preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 668, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7493

WANTED—An INTELLIGENT TYPIST, age between 16 and 20, must have passed the Matric or School Final. Preference will be given to a Hindu. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 667, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7492

WANTED—Immediately 4 CHORUS Ladies for the Baudman Musical Comedy Company. Apply to Mr. WOLSELEY CHARLES at EXCELSIOR THEATRE between 10 a.m. and 1 noon or after 9 p.m. 7664

REQUIRED—A MILITARY SECRETARY for His Highness' Personal Staff. Salary up to Rs. 700, according to qualifications. Must be a Rajput of pure caste.

Applications must be accompanied with photograph, which should be sent before 31st March, to the

PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to H. H. Shri Sewai Maharaj Shiromani
Deo of Alwar (Rajputana).
7334

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PRACTICAL CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, literary man need apply personally B. MANEKLAL, Bhuleshwar. 7608

WANTED—A qualified and experienced AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER. Pay Rs. 150. Apply to DIRECTOR of AGRICULTURE Baroda. 7588

WANTED—Energetic and self-sacrificing VOLUNTEERS for collecting funds for a really deserving Charitable Institution. Apply to Box No. 687, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7594

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE and Marathi-knowing UNDER-GRADUATES or Matriculates as TEACHERS for a local A. V. School. Apply to Box No. 685, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7592

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A new or second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILER of 28ft. or 30ft. by 7ft. or 8ft. with 100, 125 or 160 lbs pressure must be in good working order. Apply soon to Box No. 681, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7578

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering from all forms of Leucoderma and patches etc. perfect cure within a month. Full course of treatment Rs. 30 only. Write for particulars and trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga Ch. Mitter St., Calcutta. 895

ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, now returned from Front desires responsible situation in large concern. Thorough knowledge of accounts, correspondence and typing, efficient in General Office Work. Salary Rs. 200 p.m. with prospects. Apply to Box No. 686, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7593

WANTED—Students desirous of joining Colleges in 1918, to SEE Principal, EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, for SENIOR CAMBRIDGE; (An Exam, equivalent to Matric). Conducted under Educational Experts, at convenient times, at 259/261, Hornby Road, opposite Messrs. Cox and Co., Fort. We invite the weakest Students, that never even dream of success, to make them realise it in the DECEMBER of 1917. Classes begin from APRIL. Terms Moderate.

WANTED—The public to know that AID TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Majumdar (3rd edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "an excellent dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says, "It is a useful publication." Price, Re. 1-5. Apply to the Author, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta. 833

VIVE LA FRANCE!

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.

Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—ELECTRO MOTORS, all sizes, 3-phase, 460 volts. Send for particulars to Box No. 1000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

ONE TEAK COUNTER with Brass fittings, suitable for Banks, Insurance and Shipping Offices. Apply to Box No. 688, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7596

GRAND ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE of BOOKS—Now going on. B. S. VAIDYA and CO., Booksellers, First Floor, Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 7415

FOR SALE—Four cylinder BELSIZE CAR, in excellent running order. Price Rs. 4,000 or near offer, unique opportunity. Apply to Box No. 689, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7606

FOR SALE—12 H. P. Torpedo Body BERLIET CAR, newly painted with four new tyres. The car was recently overhauled and is in excellent order. Nett price, Rs. 5,500. Apply to P. G. MERCHANT, Girgaum Post Office, No. 4. 7581

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

UR "Famous Domestic Suites" of 6 Padlocks, 1¼in., with one non-interchangeable key to each lock and 2 master-keys to fit all 6, Rs. 13 per set; with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each Padlock and 2 master-keys, Rs. 15 per set. Excellent for all uses. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Blick No. 7, Visible, Portable	60
Yost No. 11, Brief Size	75
Empire No. 1, Visible, Portable, L. Case	80
Remington No. 7, 2 Colours, Fine	110
Yost No. A, Visible, Fine	120
Remington No. 7, Slightly Used	170
Oliver No. 5, Brief, Rebuilt	200
Yost No. 20, Latest, Slightly Used	200
L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 5, New	240
Mercedes, Visible, Shop Soiled	250
Senta, Portable, Visible, L. Case, New	180

Typewriters Sold, Repaired and Exchanged. All Typewriter Accessories.

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Rebuilt Brief	Rs. 200, 210
Remington No. 8 Two-color Fine	100
Remington No. 7 Rs. 85, two-colour	95
Empire No. 1, Portable, L. Case, Visible	85
Yost A Visible Foolscap	85
Densmore No. 5 with Back Spacer	85
Oliver No. 3 Rebuilt Brief Size	150
Oliver No. 5 Rebuilt Foolscap Size	160
Chicago Portable Foolscap	50
Williams No. 4 Foolscap	50
Victor No. 3 Brief B. S. D/C Decimal Tab	130

Adding Machines, Pencil Sharpeners, Typewriter and Office Supplies. Typecopying work. Repairs to Typewriters. The Trade supplied.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36, Churchgate St.,
Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype".

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—2nd Floor with one drawing room, 2 bed rooms and kitchen suitable for Christians above Solon Printing Works, Bank Street, Fort. 7605

TO LET—LONAVLA, "BAROMETER VIEW," "A", "B" and "C" bungalows completely furnished. Rent Rs. 125 per month each. Apply PHIROZE COOVERJI MISTRY, Daruwala Building, Balaram Street. 7375

MILL ON HIRE—To be given on a system of hire, a cotton spinning and weaving mill, containing 19,600 spindles and 310 looms all in good working order in the Moffussil. Apply stating terms and conditions to Box No. 690, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7607

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 6th, 7th and 9th proximo, those days being Public Holidays (Easter) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 30th March, 1917. 7610

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, upto 10th April, 1917, from engineering graduates for the post of Junior Inspector at Rs. 110—5—135 plus 25 C. A. Those having practical experience of road and biulding construction will be preferred. Copies of certificates should be sent. 7609

THE SASSOON & ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th April, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), to transact the business mentioned in the Circular posted to the Shareholders.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
M. NISSIM, Manager,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1917. 7601

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for contract of supply for five years of liquor in Indore State with effect from the 1st October, 1917. Tenders should reach this office on or before the 10th April, 1917, at 12 a.m. For conditions applications should be made to the Undersigned.

COMMISSIONER, ABKARI & SAYAR,
Indore State.
7536

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of about 2 lakhs of Deodar B. G. Railway sleepers to be delivered in our depot at Jhelum or Mangla during the period 1st of October, 1917 to 30th of April, 1918. Offers should be sent in sealed covers to the undersigned so as to reach him not later than the 10th of April next.

ISHERDAS SAWHNEY,
M.A., LL.B.,
Nawashehr via Abbottabad.
7545

NOTICE.

JEENA & Co. are prepared to clear and ship goods on quite reasonable terms including or excluding landing, warehousing, rent, insurance, duty, cartage and for delivery at the railway station or any part of Bombay.

All charges must be paid before delivery.

Special terms can be arranged with mercantile firms or others who may wish us to conduct their sole clearing and forwarding work.

JEENA & Co.,
84, Churchgate Street,
Fort, Bombay.
628

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE AT ANDHERI—An upper storied Pucca built Bungalow containing six rooms (with bath rooms) and verandha. Detached kitchen and outhouses. Sweet water well. Wadia Khote's Inamiland, 1,985 sq. yds. Good garden with graft mango trees. The house fetches good rent.

Conveniently situated near Marzbanabad, within seven minutes walk of Railway Station Apply to—

Mr. N. P. BHARUCHA.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort. 7339

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW on the Parel Tank Road, No. 29, Bombay on the Hill with the accommodations of 4 side rooms, dining room, the Middle Hall (Drawing Room) with big Varandas on the front and back with a big Porch on which stands a spacious Bed Room with ten windows on all four sides airy, having a view of Kurla Mahalaxmi, Bandra, Bombay, and all surroundings. The Bungalow has got a large garden with a compound of 17,000 yards well furnished with fruit trees, Alphonso, Pier Mangoes etc., flowers of varieties with pots. A small double Storied open air Tea House, kitchen, stable accommodating 3 horses, carriages and syces, servants' outhouses store rooms closets and privies. The rent will be Rs. 225 per month including the use of fruits and flowers etc., in the compound, otherwise Rs. 200 per mensem excluding the use of fruits and flowers. Please apply to H. H. W., C/o Messrs. King King & Co., Post Box No. 110 Bombay." 7543

PUBLIC NOTICES

LOST.

RUPEES THIRTY REWARD.

A GOLD PENCIL CASE, bearing the initials J. T. T. The above reward will be paid to any person returning this pencil case to

J. T. TURNER,
Rajkumar College,
7602 RAJKOT.

THE SASSOON & ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1917, at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December 1916.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December 1917 and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd April to 18th April 1917 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
M. NISSIM, Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1917. 7600

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 68th (ad interim) Dividend at the rate of Government Rs. 50 (fifty) per share for the half year ending 31st December, 1916, has been declared and will be paid to the Shareholders, whose names stand in the Co.'s register on the 1st day of April, 1917, at the registered office of the Co. (Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.), No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on or after Monday, the 16th April, 1917, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on production of their share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Co. will be CLOSED from the 1st to 15th April, 1917, (both days inclusive).

By order,
For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
Ramannah, Ramgopal & Bhoomiah,
Secretaries, Treasures and Agents.
By
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Their Attorneys.
Bombay, 31st March, 1917. 7611

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on THURSDAY, the 12th day of April 1917, for the supply of materials during the year ending 28th February, 1918.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

5. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting the tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

6. The rates must be carefully entered by the intending tenderers and no variation or alteration therein will be allowed by the Commissioner on any account after the tenders are opened.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality
Executive Engineer's Office.
Bombay, 30th Mar., 1917. 7614

NOTICE.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE, SONS & Co.'s new steamer "PHOENIX" runs in the harbour as under:—

URAN.—The Steamer leaves Mody Bunder, Old Ferry Wharf, for Uran at 7-15 a.m. (S. T.), and returns to Bombay at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.). She again proceeds to Uran at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), and arrives in Bombay at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

REWAS.—This Steamer leaves the above Wharf at 10 a.m. (S. T.), and after touching Mandva, Karanja and Rewas, returns to Bombay at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

FARES are kept extremely low. Passengers are requested to be present on the Wharf 15 minutes before the time.

The MORNING and EVENING trips to Uran are SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED to those desirous of a trip in the harbour. These trips are VERY PLEASANT.

Arrangements for special reserve compartments will be made for a party of twelve.

ELEPHANTA ISLES.—By special arrangement the Steamer will be run to Elephanta Isles for pleasure parties. Passengers will be taken to these Isles by steamer leaving Bombay at 7-15 a.m. (S. T.), and will be brought back to Bombay at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

For further particulars apply personally to the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SONS & Co.
Oriental Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort. 7603

BETTER THAN THE BEST.

BIKSON'S COFFEE

gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

PUBLIC NOTICES

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY

RICE AND GRASS LANDS AT POWAI.

PROPOSALS and offers will be considered for utilizing the Municipal lands at Powai Lake which formerly comprised about 130 acres of Rice land and 280 acres of Grass land for a period of one or more years from 31st March, 1917. The undersigned will give any particulars required and supply plans of the land on payment of one rupee per each, which amount will be refunded upon receipt of a bonafide offer.

Proposals should be delivered in the Chief Accountant's office in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and endorsed "Proposals for utilizing land at Powai," not later than 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on Tuesday, the 24th April, 1917.

H. J. TRIVESS SMITH,
M.I.C.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.
Bombay, 30th March, 1917. 7604

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF C. W. RICHARDSON.....Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims against the estate of the abovenamed CHARLES WILLERTON RICHARDSON, late of Bombay European Inhabitant Managing Director of Messrs. Asquith and Lord Limited, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 25th day of February, 1916, and Letters-of-Administration with Will annexed of whose estate having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 23rd day of September, 1916, to Mr. Framjee Rustomjee Wadia, an Attorney of the said Court the duly Constituted Attorney of Kate Harriett Richardson, the widow of the said deceased and William George Raynor, the executors named in the said Will for their use and benefit and limited until they shall come in and obtain probate of the said Will granted to them from the said Court, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co., his attorneys at No. 123 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay within one calendar month from the date hereof after which date the said administrator will proceed to administer the assets of the said deceased having regard to such claims only as may have been made or of which he may have received notice within the period aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. WADIA GHANDY and Co., the Attorneys of the abovenamed administrator.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1917.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the administrator.
7553

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JOOSAB SHARIFF MOLOOBHAI, late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, a broker, a widower... deceased.

ABDULLA JOOSAB SHARIFF, the son of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Khadak, in the Town and Island of Bombay. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforsaid, this fourteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 20th day of March, 1917.
Mr. ABDULLA JOOSAB SHARIFF,
Petitioner-in-person.
7598

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DHONDU RAGHUNATH DIFLE late of Bombay, Goud Saraswat Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, a bachelor, Money lender ..... Deceased.

RAGHUNATH SAKHARAM SANZGIRI, of Bombay, Goud Saraswat Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Ramnath, minor son of the said deceased for his use and benefit and limited until he attains majority ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-sixth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 26th day of March, 1917.
Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
7599

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MOGI & Co., of Yokohama in Japan, who hitherto used to carry on business in Bombay as import Merchants in the name of their representative Mr. Toyokichi Hasegawa, will carry on import and export business from the First day of April, 1917 in their own name and style of Messrs. Mogi & Co. and that the said Mr. Toyokichi Masegawa is appointed as sole Manager of the said Messrs. Mogi & Co. throughout India.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1917.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
7575 Attorneys for Messrs. Mogi & Co.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1917, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Furniture such as blackwood rich carved specially made to order, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double mirrored door handsome almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, glassware, etc.

The property of Messrs. Wellontine and Co.:—

Blackwood glass show cases, marble top tables, cupboards, imitation flowers, etc.

The property of a European officer:—

Wearing apparels, trunks.

By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay:—

Unserviceable goods such as canvas and drill bags, leather delivery bags, leather straps, lamps, clocks, time-pieces, gunny bags, iron hoops, etc.

By order of J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd. (in liquidation):

Silver pin cushion, gold ring, saphire ring, pendant, wrist watch, tiger claw, etc.

At 2-30 p.m.

1 rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.
1 rubber tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab horse.
Second-hand bicycles.

By order of the concerned:—

1 motor car in good order.
1 handsome victoria.
1 horse.

The property of a Hindu gentleman:—

1 rubber tyred handsome office shigram.
1 Arab horse.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FERGUSON ROAD.

Under instructions from Abdulabhoy Dharamsey, the mortgagee and at the risk of Darasha Burjorji Mistry, the mortgagor, and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 5th day of July, 1916, made between the said Darasha Burjorji Mistry of the one part and the said abdulabhoy Dharamsey of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ferguson Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 715 7/8 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 179, New No. B/12114, New Survey Nos. 1/2813 and 1/2814 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward No. 2009 (4) and Street No. 1095 C, and bounded on the East and North by land belonging to Byramji Hirjibhoy Warden on the West by a private road and beyond that by the land belonging to the said Byramji Hirjibhoy Warden, leased originally to Kaderbhoy Sulemanji and on the South by the property of Sassoon Mills, which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, for the mortgagee at their office in Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st March, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, the 31st March at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE of Very Rich and Made-to-Order Household Furniture by Well-known Makers such as Roberts, Wimbridge, Devji Canji, Breslaur and Benjamin and others, grand Cottage Piano, by well-known makers Messrs. Collard and Collard of London, Window Curtains, Baba Garries, English Glassware, Poreclainware and Platedware, etc.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at 4B, Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade, the very valuable specially selected and made-to-order, handsome and substantial household furniture, such as telescopic dining tables for 12 persons, specially ordered dining chairs, artistic mirrored sideboards, substantial whatnots, rich dinner waggons, double meatsafes, silk tapestry lined complete drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, marble topped and wooden topped highly polished centre tables, solid iron framed grand cottage piano by well-known makers Collard and Collard, London, rich writing tables, mirrored cabinets, office chairs, revolving book cases, carved blackwood jardineer stands, rich vases, Master key, roll top office table, easy low and Curzon chairs, mirrored hatstands, verandah benches, rich solid teapoys, wall plates, wall brackets, table ornaments, rich carpets, card tables, glass door book cases, automatic window curtains, carved peer tables, baba garries, selected solid double and single glass and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washing tables, iron double and single beds, wooden beds, gents' free wheel cycle towel horses, rich glass crockery and platedware, etc., etc., the property of J. S. Lambert, Esq., Deputy Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway and others.

At 4 p.m. (S.T.)

The property of another gentleman:—

1 horse quiet in harness.
1 English Brougham.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st March, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52 Medows Street Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MINGAT MANDLI WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the Vendor, sell the undermentioned immoveable property on SATURDAY, the 14th April 1917, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of Foras freehold salt batty land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the North side of Ferguson Road at Mingat Mandli, without the Fort and in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East and North by the Land of Kasinath Devji Dhuru, on the West by the Tulsi Lake water pipe and on the South by the said Ferguson Road and which piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 602, New Survey No. 8/2946, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 2074 (2) Street No. 1070 A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the Vendor, at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st March, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
GREAT WEEK-END ATTRACTION.

MISS TENKWA

AND HER COMPANY
in a brilliant
JAPANESE VARIETY BILL
DANCING
CONJURING
JUGGLING
CYCLING FEATS
COMIC INTERLUDES.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:

"Miss Tenkwa should make herself very popular here. She is quite clever, has pleasing personality and introduces new business."—"Times of India."

"We can safely predict enthusiastic crowds and a great success for the company in Bombay."—"Advocate of Bombay."

PAY A VISIT TO JAPAN IN BOMBAY
THIS WEEK-END.

TWICE DAILY AT 5-45 AND 9-45

Booking at Rose & Co.

Prices: Orchestra Stalls Rs. 4, Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2/8, Balcony Rs. 1/8, Gallery Re. 1 and Annas 8. Boxes Rs. 10 to 35.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Has Pleasure in Presenting
THE FILM SENSATION OF THE SEASON

AVATAR
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5,000 Feet. 4 Parts.
Adapted from the celebrated novel by
THEOPHILE GAUTIER.
featuring
Italy's Greatest Film Actor
AMLETO NOVELLI
of *QUO VADIS* fame.

WEIRD, MAGICAL, LUXURIOUS, MYSTIC, and ENTHRALLING.

A film that will make people talk from one end of the city to the other.

Remember AVATAR is not an ordinary film: it is one of the half-dozen really big subjects that have been produced.

What is AVATAR? This will be the question on everybody's lips, and everybody will know the answer.

THE GREATEST, MOST AMAZING FOUR REELER EVER SEEN.

also showing

CHARLES CHAPLIN

in a two reel screaming comic

Thrice Nightly:—7, 8-45, 10-30.
SATURDAY & SUNDAY.
PRIZE SHOWS, AT 5-15.
USUAL HALF RATES. NO ADVANCE.
BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY
AT

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Telephone 1382.

N. B.—An attractive little brochure containing the whole story in novel form can be had at the theatre. Price, 1 ANNA.

AMUSEMENTS.

Well, Gentlemen of the Jury,

What Is Your Verdict?

Unanimous or Divided?

Oh, We are Unanimous

ON

"The IRON CLAW!"

"The IRON CLAW!"

60,000 ft. Grand Serial,

Which has produced the most Thrilling Sensation

Far and Wide

AND HAS MADE

THE

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA.

RING WITH THE LOUDEST ACCLAMATIONS.

Every Night

Second Big Instalment 9000 ft.

From Saturday 31st March

Do not miss this Grand Opportunity offered only at Half Prices.

Every Saturday & Sunday

Prize Matinee

at 3-30 & 5-15

AND

Every Night at

7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA.

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,

BHENDY BAZAR.

Telephone No. 2417.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NEW EXCITING PROGRAMME.

THIS WEEK 6 MORE PARTS OF THE

GIRL from 'FRISCO

LOVELY HEROINE.
LOVELY HEROINE.
LOVELY HEROINE.

600 FEET. FULL OF THRILLING EVENTS.

THE CHINESE STRANGLERS.

will astound you by their atrocities.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT

NARROWLY AVERTED.

All these and much more to be seen at the

WEST END CINEMA

CHURNY ROAD.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

PRIZE MATINEE SHOWS AT 3-30 and 5-15 (S. T.)
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

7,500?
7,500?

ELDORADO!!
ELDORADO!!!

ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH

LAMINGTON ROAD.

Two minutes' walk from Grant Road, Tardeo and Foras Road Tram junctions. Near Totil Terrace.

To-day another Grand and entire change of Programme.

From Saturday we will shorten your Curiosity, when we shall exhibit 3 Episodes 7,500 feet. instead of 2 Episodes of the Great Serial

Crimson Stain Mystery

WHO IS THE CRIMSON STAIN?
WHO IS THE FIGURE IN BLACK?

From To-day 31st March if you are attentive you will solve the first clues

ONLY 3 WEEKS MORE

of this greatest and crushing serial.

Dont miss these last Thrilling Episodes—startling from start to finish

Time—6-45 8-30 and 10 p. m.

SATURDAY & SUNDAY—EXTRA MATINEE PRICE SHOW AT 5 p. m.

Everything under entire European Management.

Universal Film Manufacturing Company.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FILM COMPANY LTD. OF LONDON

Producers and Distributors of

Most Successful Motion-Pictures in the World

Give the People what they want.

Wonderful Plays, Thrilling Serials, Hilarious Comedies.

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Highest quality, Greatest variety, Largest quantity.

NEW ADDITIONS EVERY WEEK.

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EXCLUSIVE HIRING AGENCY.
Taj Building, Hornby Road.
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P. M. PUNCTUAL
MAURICE E. BANDMAN AND WOLSELEY CHARLES PRESENT
THE BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY
IN

"THE BELLE OF BOND STREET"

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 1st APRIL, AT 6 P.M.
HALF PRICE MATINEE

"THE BELLE OF BOND STREET"

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY 2nd, 3rd AND 4th AT 9-30.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIATHE PALACE THEATRE REVUE

"BEAUTIES"

PROGRAMME Preceded by a Vaudeville

Plan at ROSE & Co. from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
From 7 p.m. Plan at Theatre.

"THE FATAL WEDDING."

Fourth and Final . . Adventure of CHARLES DE LARU Crime Investigator

Of the Detective Serial

"THE VAMPIRES"

For Sale. *Good American trusses lenth 52 ft., one Pianola player good condition. See the Proprietor.*

WATCH FOR THE NEXT SURPRISE.

ALSO THE LAST SERIES OF

"THE GRIP OF EVIL."

TIME: Saturday MATINEE 5-15 (S.T.)
Sunday MATINEE 3-30 (S.T.)

SUNDAY EXTRA SHOW at 5-15.

Nightly 3 shows: Commencing at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

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SANDHURST ROAD. Telephone No. 1266.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

(MOORISH ROOM.)
Tuesday, 3rd April, 1917. At 9-30 p. m.

PAUL NIJINSKY

(of the Imperial Russian Art Ballet, Petrograd)
will present his
RENOWNED CLASSICAL DANCES.

I. Ancient Greek Dances.

(Music adapted from Chopin)

2. Le SOIR (SCENEDE-BALLD, St. SAENS
3. GRAND BALLET FROM FAUST.
4. SPANISH DANCES from CARMEN. (BIZET)
5. ANCIENT RUSSIAN NOBLES DANCE.

When he will be assisted by well-known Local Amateurs.
During the intervals between Dances and Musical Items, the Room will be thrown open to Ball Room Dances and will be open to the general assemblage.
Ten per cent. of the Proceeds will be given to the Bombay War Hospital Funds.
ADMISSION Rs. 5, and for Hotel Residents Rs. 3.
Tickets may be obtained from the Manager, Taj Mahal Hotel, or at the Door.

THE

GREAT EASTERN CINEMA

EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI ROAD.
By Special request
The world famous masterpiece

"SALAMBO"

A film of superlative merit of most artistic and highly developed skill.
Intensely enthralling in its theme.

4 SHOWS TO-NIGHT

3 & 4-30 p. m. Special Prize Matinees
and
6-45 & 8-15 p. m.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY THURSDAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA

BOMBAY'S MOST BEAUTIFUL PICTURE THEATRE.

To-day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

A GOLD ROOSTER

PLAY IN 5 PARTS

THE EMPIRE

presents

BABY MARIE OSBOURNE
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BABY MARIE OSBOURNE

The youngest and the most delightful child actress on the screen in

"SHADOWS & SUNSHINE"
"SHADOWS & SUNSHINE"
"SHADOWS & SUNSHINE"

From the famous studios of Pathe you possibly saw

BABY MARIE OSBOURNE

in

"LITTLE MARIE SUNSHINE"

It was the most charming and spontaneous Child Acting ever seen

SEE HER

IN

"SHADOWS and SUNSHINE"

A Drama of Homely Sentiment and Rural Comedy.

SHE IS PERFECTLY SWEET!

and remember it is a

GOLD ROOSTER PLAY

EMPIRE CINEMA

For the pick of the World's best in Pictures

EMPIRE CINEMA

Trams from all over the city stop at the Door.

OUR WEEK-END GALA ATTRACTION IS TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT AT 10 P.M.

EDWARDES THEATRE

Gaiety at 6-30 p. m.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

presents

Bombay's Bewitching Star

MISS ESSIE JENNINGS.

In the latest London Successes

The Great

RENVILLE ROBERTY

In Bewildering

JAPANESE JUGGLERY

MISS MONA

The ever welcome favourite

CHARLIE

The whistling girl

THE

WARLEYS

In their side splitting

EXCELSIOR SKETCH

And

THE WORLD RENOWNED

WALTZ ROMANCE

MISS IRENE BERYL

In delightful Songs and Dances including the famous classical

SLAVE DANCE

Above

MONSTER VARIETIES

Are Intercepted by a Thrilling Circus Drama

THE FOUR DARE DEVILS.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY
6-30 PERFORMANCE AT EDWARDES.
GAIETY AT 10 P.M.
SPECIAL CINEMA SHOW AT GAIETY AT 7-30

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

ON THE 31st MARCH 1917

AT 6 P.M.

GRAND CONCERT

Under the distinguished patronage of Their Excellencies

THE GOVERNOR & LADY WILLINGDON,

Who have kindly consented to be present.

Organized by **LADY TATA**

In aid of the New Nargole Hospital,

Which is in need of funds for completion of Buildings, etc.

The following well known names are amongst those on the programme:—

Mesdames Steele, Wakefield, Eldredge, Jamieson

The Misses Morgan, Mulla Firoze, P. F. Patuck, P. J. Ghandy, N. J. Modi, H. P Petit and Mulroney.

The Earl of Lathom, Mr. D. B. Binning and others, and Mr. and Mrs. J. McGrath in an amusing farce entitled

"LUNATICS."

Plan at Rose & Co.

PRICES Rs. **5, 4, 3, 2, 1.**

Boxes and Sofas as usual.

THE MINISTRY OF CHRIST.

IN HEAVEN FOR SINNERS.

Hear this subject at

THE NEW HALL

Apollo Bunder

opposite Watson's Annexe.

SUNDAY, April 1, at 6-30 p.m.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SONS.
Booksellers & Publishers

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	a.
AMIR ALI & WOODROFF'S the Code of Civil Procedure. New Edn. Just out	26	0
CASPERZ on Estoppels and the Substantive Law 1915	18	0
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Broom's Legal Maxims	32	8
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THE ONLY COMPLETE DIGEST OF ENGLISH CASE LAW. THE DECENNIAL DIGEST & THE DIGEST OF CASES, OVERRULED, 21 Vols. Offered at	350	0
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CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

A NEW DEPARTURE

THE LONG-FELT WANT SUPPLIED.

K. JONES & Co.

46, Prince Buildings, Medows Street

FORT, BOMBAY.

WORRY NO MORE

about cleaning your solid linen. At special request we have opened a department where up-country orders for Washing, Dry-cleaning and Glazing garments will be received and carefully attended to by V.P.P. system.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, March 30.

The weather has been dry except for few scattered showers. Conditions are slightly unsettled in north-west India.

Forecast:—No great change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th Mar. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 31 deg Fahs....	29.962	Inch.
Temperature of Air	83.8	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.7	,,
Dew Point	75.6	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.768	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Monday—10)	4.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	89.4	,,
Minimum ....do	76.5	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW, BNE, WNW.	
Movement of Wind do. do. ...	121 Miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri.	30	m	3	30	24	30	m	9	35	18	7
			5	52a	24			11	52a	21	0
Sat.	31	m	4	27	23	31	m	10	38	19	7
	Apl.		6	45a	24	Apl.					
Sun.	1	m	6	10	22	1	m	1	41	21	4
			8	31a	24			0	39a	20	1
Mon.	2	m	8	16	23	2	m	2	43	20	6
			9	11a	25			2	50a	19	3
Tues.	3	m	9	9	24	3	m	3	16	19	7
			9	40a	25			3	57a	19	10
Wed	4	m	9	48	25	4	m	3	44	18	8
			10	7a	26			3	38a	18	8
Thur	5	m	10	24	26	5	m	4	10	17	9
			10	32a	26			4	12a	18	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
30 (Friday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 52m
31 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 52m.
April 1 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,, 6h 52m.
,, 2 (Monday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,, 6h 52m.
,, 3 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 32m.	,, 6h. 53m
,, 4 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 53m
,, 5 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 30m.	6h. 53m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1917 Mar.	28rd	9h.	35.0m. a.m.
First Quarter	,, April	30th	4h.	6.4m. p.m
Full Moon	,,	7th	7h.	18.8m. p.m
Last Quarter		15th	1h.	42.0m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 30th March 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature has risen and is to-day in excess at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess at most places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature has begun to rise but is yet below the average in upper Sind and west Rajputana; night temperature is in excess at Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies have become moderately or heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is now generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except in the eastern districts. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Karwar; night temperature is also above the average at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.19in. of rain and Ahmednagar 0.17in. Skies are heavily clouded in north Hyderabad, lightly or moderately clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is below the average at most places.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry but a few thundershowers occurred in the north Bombay Deccan.

Isolated showers are likely in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few falls may occur in the north Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 30th of March 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov. to date	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (29th Mar.)	73.7	58.0	92	..	7.52	—2.90
Jask	83.6	66.3	66	..	4.23	+0.22
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (28th Mar.)	81.1	72.8	60	..	3.05	—0.54
PUNJAB—						
Multan	85.3	58.6	44	..	0.25	—1.25
Rawalpindi	76.0	52.4	58	..	2.16	—5.99
Lahore	80.6	56.6	60	..	0.37	—2.87
Hissar	94.3	60.2	37	..	0.31	..
Ambala	95.7	63.5	41	..	0.84	—4.54
Delhi	94.6	66.8	39	..	1.16	—1.61
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96.3	68.9	30	..	1.26	—0.31
Mainpuri	96.1	69.9	38	..	2.04	—0.07
Jhansi	99.0	70.2	28	..	2.41	+0.63
Cawnpore	96.8	71.5	36	..	4.02	+2.04
Allahabad	99.3	70.8	28	..	3.84	+1.72
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	88.1	68.4	24	..	0.43	—0.66
Karachi	86.5	70.9	46	..	0.93	—0.59
Ajmer	95.2	70.2	27	..	0.04	—1.25
Jalpore	96.5	70.4	21	..	0.36	—0.58
Kotah	100.4	72.6	29	..	0.12	—0.74
Mount Abu	82.0	68.4	26	..	0.41	—0.74
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.0	73.1	33	..	0.53	+0.08
Dwarka	91.8	75.7	35	..	0	—0 06
Veraval	92.1	75.6	32	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	100.0	74.5	24	..	0.02	—0.48
Bhavnagar Para	100.2	76.0	44	..	0	—0.56
Surat	101.1	75.5	56	..	0	—0.34
Ahmedabad	100.9	79.1	33	..	1.04	+0.65
Deesa	102.8	77.0	23	..	1.16	+0.65
Neemuch	97.2	72.3	24	..	1.22	+0.42
Indore	98.1	72.1	17	..	1.76	+0.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	94.9	61.9	48	..	6.63	+4.04
Saugor	96.2	72.8	22	..	3.24	+0.99
Hoshangabad	91.2	70.0	56	..	4.66	+3.91
Khandwa	101.4	71.4	44	..	1.68	+0.51
Akola	98.2	69.4	55	..	5.32	+3.29
Amraoti	96.4	74.2	36	..	4.26	+2.23
Nagpur	96.8	69.6	45	..	6.71	+4.21
Chanda	98.7	70.0	42	..	5.43	+2 68
Raipur	99.9	71.5	39	..	7.96	+5.78
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.4	74.0	58	..	2.40	+1.81
Ratnagiri	91.9	72.1	58	..	3.65	+2.91
Marmugao	90.3	75.7	83	..	5.82	+4.63
Karwar	96.5	76.2	64	..	9.68	+7.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99.8	70.3	75	0.19	1.84	+0.97
Ahmednagar	95.1	65.9	61	0.17	2.25	+0.82
Poona	95.6	68.5	62	..	2.96	+1.79
Sholapur	93.6	70.9	40	..	0.40	+7.80
Bijapur	92.8	71.1	35	..	10.45	+8.91
Belgaum	87.5	67.0	37	..	11.80	+9.54
Aurangabad	94.2	69.8	48	0.04	2.24	+0.82
Nizamabad (Indur).	97.4	70.7	44	..	3.46	+1.62
Hyderabad	91.8	70.8	55	..	8.19	+6.04
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.0	76.1	80	..	6.32	+2.86
Calicut	90.8	77.6	77	..	6.20	—0.79
Cochin	90.0	78.1	78	..	8.27	—3.05
Colombo	87.9	74.6	95	0.01	26.45	—1.14
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.9	71.4	83	..	11.00	+4.16
Bellary	97.3	70.5	36	..	6.13	+3.67
Cuddapah	97.1	73.3	51	..	4.87	+0.02
Madras	90.5	74.5	74	..	15.52	—1.92
Bangalore	90.3	69.5	41	..	11.10	+6.89
Coimbatore	95.4	69.0	69	..	7.39	+1.66
Trichinopoly	99.1	73.2	67	..	8.72	—5.56
Nagapatam	90.2	77.7	77	..	16.76	—12.75

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 31th March 1 7 was 0.147 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)

Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as (*a*) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds, (*c*) Gummy Halva (*d*) Rose scented Halva, (*e*) Vanila Halva, (*f*) Muskati Halva, (*g*) Ice Crean Halva (*h*) Orange Halva

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

SANTI OIL.

To be used externally.

Guaranteed sure, genuine and permanent cure for Nervous Debility of any nature and standing whatever may be the cause, this oil acts as a marvel, restores natural vigour and also rejuvenates old men. For particulars apply to:—

The "Health Home" P. O. Samta, Bengal.

(Dept. B 2.)

TRIVEDI'S HIGHLY SCENTED REGISTERED MANGALORE MEDICATED SNUFF.

To use this Snuff is a sweat pleasure to all It effects a gigantic remedy to those who are suffering from Hysteria, Inactivity, of brain Headache, Semi-headache, Fistula, Cold Catarrh, Beginning of Cataract, and every Price per bottle Annas 6; three bottles Re. 1; dozen Rs. 3-12-0.

Sample free postage extra Except this in Trivedi's Factory mentioned below. Snuff prepared Mangalore-Macob. Madras-Rose Mask Kevda black and yellow ghwateli and yellow grind can be had ready in tin boxes AGENTS WANTED; Write to:—

A. N. TRIVEDI BROS:
Snuff Merchants,
AHMEDABAD.

THE TONIC OF TONICS.

Prof. JAMES'

ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

Build up, Brace up, Tone up, Wake up! get ready for the coming monsoon days. Banish from the system the weariness and lassitude left over from summer. Restore the rundown condition, strengthen the blood, increase the appetite, build up old or young, as the need may be. The most marvellous remedy on the face of the earth, for invalids, convalescents, for weak ladies and busy, active adults.

Rs. 2-0-0 for a bottle of 40 Pearls.

Annas 4 for a trial package for 2 days' use.

Get a bottle to-day.

BUILD UP
BRACE UP
TONE UP
WAKE UP

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

No. 155 (Dept. C), Jooma Musjid,

MARKET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(Palm Sunday—1st. April, 1917.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barnam, Archdeacon. 7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G. Hymns 99, 98, 309, 106, 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher—Lord Bishop of Bombay. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns 99, 184, 108; Collections for Cathedral Schools Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glase, 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Preacher Rev. J. B. Glass.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: English—Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A. Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. Gujrati—Rev. L. Hari. English Services 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m. Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura, (S. P. G.), Foras Road—7-0 a.m., Matins; 7-30 a.m.; Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain Rev. W. A. Sawtell; 7-0 a.m. Matins 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church Bandra Hill.—Palm Sunday 1st April:—Matins and Sermon, Rev. C. B. G. Collier, Easter-Day, 8th April:—Holy Communion and Sermon. Rev. W. Lea Wilson.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-15 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evensong and Sermon—Week days: 9 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—Clergy; Revd. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter)—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore. Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English) 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi); 9 a.m., Matins (Gujarathi); 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m., Choral Eucharist 10-30 a.m. Children Service 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nicambe English Service, 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham. 9.45 a.m. Sunday School 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. A cordial welcome to all.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street Fort.—Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon B.D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church.; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service Preacher: Rev R M Gray.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—9 a.m. Morning Service; Preacher Rev. E Hart; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Morning Service; Preacher Rev T H Sheriff; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission (Minister Rev. S Rahator)—8-15 a.m. Byculla; 4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road, Parel (Tamil and Telegu Service.)

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m. Sunday School; 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m. Gospel Spreading Society, 5 p.m. Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m., Agripada; 9 a.m. Sunday School; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opp. Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Minister Rev. E P Blackaby, 9 a.m. Morning Service, Subject.—"The Silence of Jesus; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service Subject.—"King in three Languages" Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. All seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services: Sunday 6-30 p.m.; Saturday 6-30 p.m.; 5-15 Sabbath School; Wednesday 6-30 p.m.; Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W R French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope) Kalbadevi.—Vicar Rev Dr. B de Monte, 7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers. Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m. and 9 a.m. Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. Evening 6-30 p.m

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary Mazagon —Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health)—Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa. Masses 7 and 8-30.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill. Bandra 9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier Dabul, (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J N Coutinho 5-30 6-30, 7-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D Remedios 6-30 a.m. Mass 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Chapel of Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes Masses at 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

Church of N S de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar Rev. J J Dias Sunday Service; Low Masses at 5-30 and 9 a.m.; Evening Service 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses; 6-30 and 8 a.m.

NOTICE

The Empire Tobacco Co.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTES DEPOT.

(Opp. FLORA FOUNTAIN)

41, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Absolutely Free

40 years' experience, late Government Medical Officer

RAI SAHEB Dr. DOSS'S

SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE

is being distributed free

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READY FOR SALE

EMPTY JARS.

Stone-ware glazed English empty jars of Acid about 700 in stock.

Apply sharp to,

MAHASHANKER T. VAIDYA.

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FREE PRESENT!

GOOD OPPORTUNITY

To the Public

to obtain cheap & good things only upto the end of this month 1,000 post cards, printed with customers' advertisement on good quality white cards on one side in any colour Ink will be supplied for Rs. 4/- only and shall give one most useful Weekly Big figure Calendar free,

CROWN ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,

111 HINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY

TEL. No. 2730.

BIRDS OF THE SAME FEATHER FLOCK TOGETHER.

And while there is exception to every general rule, yet the Sweets of

HARIDAS VALJEE

Grant Road BOMBAY

do show pretty much the taste that a Sweet ought to have.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 28th

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian	400
" " Imports	9,000
Mid. Americans	12.68 + 6
Egyptian F. G. F.	23.45 + 20
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May. 19 01 + 15 July. 18.80 + 8 Oct. 18 00—15
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May. 18.19 unchgd. July. 18.29 unchgd.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 28th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
March	12.18	
Mar.-Apl	12.17	
Apl.-May	12.10	
May-June	12.05	
June-July	11.99	—1
July-Aug.	11.93	
Aug.-Sept.	11.78	
Sept.-Oct.	11.60	
Oct.-Nov.	11.50	
Nov.-Dec.	11.45	—2
Dec.-Jan.	11.42	
Jan.-Feb.	11.39	
Feb.-Mar.	11 38	—3
Mar.-Apl.	11.38	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 28th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
March	12.35	+16
March-April	12.24	
April-May	12.17	
May-June	12.12	+6
June-July	12.06	
July-Aug.	12.00	
Aug.-Sept.	11.52	+3
Sept.-Oct.	11.58	
Oct.-Nov.	11.49	—3
Nov.-Dec.	11.42	
Dec.-Jan.	11.39	—5
Jan.-Feb.	11.37	
Feb.-Mar.	11.36	
March-April	11.25	—16

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, March 28th.

Months.	To-day's price	
May	22.30	+25
July	22.15	
Nov.	20.80	+30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 28th.

M G Bengal Good	8 32	
" " Fully Good	10.00	
" " Fine	10.05	
" No 1 Oomra Good	10.52	
" " " Fully Good	10.70	
" " " Fine	10.95	
" Broach Good	11 74	+5
" " Fully Good	12 02	
" " Fine	12.10	
" Scinde Good	9.92	
" " Fully Good	10.10	
" " Fine	10.35	

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Mar. 28th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 1,20,00,000:—

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.		Rs.
2,23,000 were allotted to Calcutta	..	14,08,000
10,52,000 " " to Bombay	..	
1,28,000 " to Madras	..	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/4 1/4.

" Bombay at 1/4 1/4.

Min Rate Received: Calcutta 63% above that rate in full. Bombay 63% above that rate in full.

Rs		Rs.
47,000 were allotted to Calcutta	..	6,6,000
19,000 " " to Bombay	..	
.. " " to Madras	..	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/4 5/32

" Bombay at 1/4 5/32

Min Rate Received: Calcutta 63% above that rate in full. Bombay 63% above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.		Rs.
32,51,000 were allotted to Calcutta	..	..
48,85,000 " " to Bombay	..	
23,90,000 " " to Madras	..	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/4 5/32

" Bombay at 1/4 5/32

Min, Rate Received: Calcutta 63% above that rate in full. Bombay 63% above that rate in full.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale 1,20,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week 1,20,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. Mar. 24th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent..	Nil
Spot Cotton at New Orleans..	18.75 + 12
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9⅜
Demand Bills	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	71½

New York, Mar. 26th

Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
" " to Continent..	Nil
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	18.75 unchgd
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 5/8
Demand Bills	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	71½

New York, March 20th.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 24th.

Bar Silver Spot	35 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Featureless.	
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5% per cent. since 18th Jan. 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	4 3/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5
" " 6 " ..	5 1/4
Interest day to day loans .. " ..	3 1 2
" 7 day market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½%	52½
Rupee Paper 3½%	44½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan ..	85
Government Securities 3%	56
Ex On London at Paris Francs	27.80

London, Mar. 28th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 1/8

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 24th.

3½% 1925—1928	£86
4½% 1925—1945	£93

K H KABBUR & Co.

56, ESPLANADE ROAD—BOMBAY.

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COLOURS and CHEMICALS

OF STANDARD QUALITY.

SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

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MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 24th.

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Afloat	79/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Feb.-March Value	82

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Sellers	100
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May	95
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	108
Toria Rapeseed Mar.-April Sellers	99

London, Mar. 27th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Afloat Paid	107

London, Mar. 24th.

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£147
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£136½
Hard Spelter Nominal	62½

FREIGHT

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Mar.-Apl.	22/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Mar.-Apl. ..	22/8
do do Karachi Mar.-Apl. ..	22/10
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta Mar Apl. ..	24 6
do do. Bombay Mar.-Apl. ..	24 9
do. do Karachi Mar-Apl. ..	24/10

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April Buyers	3/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June ..	3/1½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Mar. 31.

The Market at Kolaba opened at Rs. 409/4 and advanced to Rs. 409/12 but closed at Rs. 408/12 on jobbers selling.

Some business has been reported in Fine Bengal and Broach M. G.

Ready Cotton is in fair demand.

Quotations are.—

M. G. Good Broach 408/8.
M. G. Fine Bengal 314.
M. G. Fine K./Akola 381.

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1916-17.	1915-16.	Difference
Khandesh	215,025	313,694	— 98,669
Central India	102,070	127,565	— 25,495
Barsi & Nagar	87,269	215,845	— 128,576
Berar	316,142	576,500	— 26,358
Central Provinces	76,486	147,565	— 71,079
Compta & Dharwar	23,274	58,192	— 34,918
North-Westerns	14,542	33,831	— 19,289
Coconada	10,105	11,626	— 1,521
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	5,636	14,286	— 8,650
Dholleras	118,492	64,639	+ 53,853
Broach	47,783	146,296	— 98,513
Rajputana	103,635	56,016	+ 47,619
N. W. Prov.	255,487	287,919	— 32,482
Stud-Punjab	218,229	167,707	+ 50,522
Persian	102	433	— 331
American	68	—	+ 68
Egyptian	259	691	— 432
Other Sorts	7,468	2,121	+ 5,347
Total.	1,602,023	2,226,926	— 624,903

Messrs. PATEL BROS APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Mar. 30th.

DESCRIPTION.		DELIVERY April May 1917 1917	SPOT COTTON
Broach,	Good M G	407	—
Broach,	Fine M G	413 415	.. 405/12
Bengal,	F.G. M G	.. ..	.. 290/00
Bengal,	Fine M G	.. 314	.. 300/10
Bengal,	Superfine M G	.. ..	.. 312 22
Rajputana,	Fine M G	.. ..	.. 300/10
Sind Paddy,	Fine M G	.. ..	.. 300 10
Khan. Akola	Fine M G	378 9	.. 345/65
Ellich/Amrkot	Fine M G	.. ..	.. 345/65
Dhang./Pulgaon	Fine M G	.. ..	.. 360/75
Yeotmal,	Fine M G	.. ..	.. 365/78
Nagpore,	Fine M G	.. ..	.. 375/81
Hingt./Wardha	Fine G M	.. ..	.. 377/87
Khandelsh,	Fine M.G	.. 365	.. 330/45
Khandelsh,	F.G, M.G	.. 335	.. 310/25
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G, M.G	.. ..	.. 300/10
Jalna	F.G, M.G	.. ..	.. 335/45
Indore,	F.G, M.G	.. ..	.. ..
Ujjain,	F.G, M.G	.. ..	.. ..
Nander,	F.G. M.G	.. ..	.. 390/00
Mathia,	Fine M.G	.. ..	.. 340/50
Mathia,	F.G, M.G	.. ..	.. 325/35
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	.. ..	.. ..
Coompta,	GoodM G	Apl: 430	.. ..
Westerns,	Good M G	" 420	.. ..
Westerns,	Good H G	" 414	.. ..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA 30th March, 1917. 4-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M G)	320	310	300	..	Ready
Beng.als (M G)	..	319	307	..	1/25 May 17
Selnde-Punjab (M G)	325	315	305	..	Ready
	..	324	314	..	1/25 May 17
	..	324	314	..	Ready
Khandesh (M G)	..	370	—	..	1/25 May 17
	..	..	..	..	..
Jalna (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	369	..	Ready
Barsee (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	385	..	Ready
Nandid (M.G.) (Good Staple.)	..	..	480	..	Ready
Akola Khamg.	..	378	368	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	384	..	..	1/25 May 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	375	355	..	Ready & 1/25 May 17
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	380	365	..	Ready & 1/2 May 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	384	369	..	Ready & 1/25 May 17
Nagpore	..	393	378	..	Ready
Kamptl (M.G.	..	390	..	..	1/ 5 May 17
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	395	380	..	Ready
Broach (M G.)	..	394	..	..	1/25 May 17
	..	414	408	..	Ready &
	..	420	..	..	..
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	415	..	410	1/25 Apl. 17
Wadhwan (H.G.)	..	425	410	..	Ready
	..	415	400	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M G.)	..	354	342	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	420	May/June 17
	..	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Barwai	..	..	..	416	May/June 17
	..	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	422	May/June 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	412	May/June 17
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	430	May/June 17
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	432	May/June 17
	..	..	..	..	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Mar. 30th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	45 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	45 0 0	6 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	6 1 0	6 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..	6 1 0	6 7 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ..	6 3 0	6 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 2 0	8 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 8 0	7 14 0
Teelseed, White 85, 15 ..	45 0 0	8 12 0
" Gajar 75 25 ..	43 0 0	8 8 0
" Gajar 50 50 ..	41 0 0	8 4 0
" Black ..	38 0 0	7 12 0
Poppyseed, White ..	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts ..	37 0 0	..
Mowrseed ..	4 2 0	4 6 0
Jawa ..	35 0 0	5 0 0
Arandi ..	37 0 0	....
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May ..	6 4 3	
Linseed May	9 1 6	
Linseed Sept.	10 0 0 (Nominal)	

BULLION.

The silver market underwent violent fluctuations during the week and the market during the earlier part was quiet but later on owing to rise in London rates and China Exchanges the market has improved and is now steady. There was a small re-action in London silver which is down to 35 15/16. The offtake was at an average of about 12 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 2,300 bars.

GOLD

There has been less demand for gold and the prices are easier all round. Sovereigns have been placed from 15-14 to 15-15 with a limited amount being put through.

English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-15.
Silver Ready ex-duty 87-2.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-duty 88.
Silver 2nd Settlement (May) ex-duty 87-14.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged and a fair amount of bills of national importance have again been transacted in preference to bills for other commodities.

MONEY.

has been in fair demand this week and Banks have been taking short deposits for 2 to 3 months from 4 to 4½ per cent. Money will be in good demand during next month.

Bank Tel. Transfer ¼ 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts ¼ 9/32.
3 months Sight Credits ¼ 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frncs. 188.
3 months Sight Frances 194½.
30 days Sight Hongkong. Rs. 171
30 days Sight Shanghai Rs. 245.
60 days Sight Japan 152.
Bank D. D. on New York 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government paper is quoted at 67 and was steady thereat.

War Loan has been going on very successfully and further good applications are expected.

4 per cent Conversion Loan is quoted at 80.

SHARES.

The market for Mill shares opened steady with an improving tendency and the rise was continued throughout the week, due to the approach of the April settlement, a good lot of business was done in shares this week.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1502/8 to 1510. Madhavjis from 1732/8 to 1740. Nagpurs from 2375 to 2385. Fazulbhoy from 670 to 675 Indore Malwas from 440 to 445. Indian Bleaching from 315 to 322/8. Currimbhoys from 315 to 322/8.

Tata Irons ordinary were placed from 240 to 242/8 and Deferreds improved to 975 but closed at 960. Katni ordinarys were steady at 247/8 and Deferreds at 870.

Shivrajpurs were steady at 41/8. Central India Mining at 56. Bombay Burmas were quoted at 930 and Alcocks at 800. Tata Hydro Ordinarys were quoted at from 1095 to 1100.

Eastern Bank shares were quoted at 66 C.D. and Bank of Bombay shares at 1395.

In Railway shares Amritsar Pattis were quoted at 122.

The market closed steady.

SUGAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 30.

We have to report a quiet but steady market during the week with moderate demand and prices both for ready and forward remain unchanged. One of the biggest holders has sold his total holdings of White and Brown Java of about 50,000 bags to local dealers. There is absolutely no forward business doing. Home and Java markets remain steady with the nominal quotation of 25s. 3d. F. B. H. for Whites March-April shipment.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 20-8-0 equal to 24s, 9d F. B. H. stocks 145,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 18-14-0 equal to 22s. 6d. F. B. H. stocks 45,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 19-12-0 equal to 23s. 9d. F. B. H. stocks 20,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 20-0-0 to 20-6-0 F. B. H. stocks 70,000 bags.

Formosan Rs. 20-12-0 F. B. H. stocks 18,000 bags.

Japan Y. W. and J. K. Rs. 21-2-0 F. B. H. stocks 15,000 bags.

PIECE-GOODS

It has been another disappointing week in the Cloth Market, and there has been no material change to report. Rupee rates have remained nominally steady, in the absence of demand. Here and there some retail enquiry is noticeable, but very few transactions have resulted. The plague in the up-country districts is checking the enquiry, and the high prices that are now ruling are restricting business. Clearances have been on a moderate scale. The raw material has continued to advance in value, and the selection of the better qualities being small "points on" are increasing. Mid-American Spot Cotton in Liverpool has touched 12.62d. on the 27th instant, exceeding the previous highest limit of 12.59 reached on 20th November 1916. Egyptian Spot Cotton stands at 23.25d. The Manchester Market has been steady. Some makers of dhooties are running short of orders, and are easier to deal with. Most of the offers given by dealers are a long way out, but here and there a bold buyer or a canny seller takes a particular view of the market and ventures something. However, the outlook continues very uncertain, and it has been most difficult for buyers and sellers to fix a basis on which to do business. The time is fast approaching when many manufacturers of cloth will be badly in want of fresh orders. No one knows what will be the condition of shipping facilities during the next few months and it is useless to purchase goods if they cannot be shipped in due time. The Government has made a requisition of all liner tonnage of what are generally known as Conference Lines, and it must be expected that fewer boats will be available for merchandise. Although forward business since the last three months has been done on a very small scale, Manchester Warehouses are full of goods that are ready for shipping. High priced goods which have recently arrived fetch values far below to-day's replacing costs, and it therefore cannot be expected that dealers will enter into further commitments at prices much higher than those they have difficulty in realising at present.

GREYS.

A slow feeling has prevailed in Grey Goods, but owing to light stocks of shirtings, rates have remained steady. In heavy Grey Shirtings of 45 and 41 inches, forward business has not been done for a considerable length of time, and as fresh arrivals are not expected in the near future, an improvement in local values may be looked for as soon as the demand sets in. The position of such cloths is healthy, as speculators have not touched these. Heavy fluctuations have been experienced in Pepperell Drills, but Musjid Drills have shewn no alteration in price. About a thousand bales of these goods had been lying in the market some time back, but half of this quantity has gone into consumption; and gradually as the stock moves off, an improvement may be expected in the same, the present rate being equivalent to only 12 annas per lb.

WHITES.

There has not been much activity in White Goods, but some well known cloths have moved off in small quantities. Tape bordered Nainsooks have shewn an improvement of one anna per piece. Red End 58in. White Mulls have firmed up a little in values. Sacharilla leading Mulls continue to be in demand at fair rates. Some improvement is noticeable in White Shirtings worth from Rs. 12 to Rs. 13 per piece. 39in. by 20yds. Gold End White Mulls are selling at Rs. 6-2 per piece, whereas goods which have recently arrived cost six annas per piece more, and the replacing cost is still higher. Reports from Karachi indicate that plague is prevalent in the consuming districts.

The Cloth Markets will be closed to-day on account of the "Ramnavami" holiday.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins	Yds.		Rs.	a.	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—						
Ralli's "Fari" No 2000 ..	39×37½/8		=	8	8	0
" " " 100000.	45× "		=	9	12	0
" No. 38000 ..	45× "		=	9	0	0
" 2800 ..	37× "		=	8	0	0
Graham's No. 2730 ..	39× "		=	8	8	0
" "Yellow Horse"	43×39		=	8	12	0
" No. 2310 ..	44×38½		=	9	8	0
Dewhurst's "BBB" ..	38× "		=	12	4	0
" "Rupee" No. 5	39× "		=	11	4	0
" "XXXX" ..	48× "		=	15	8	0
Bates' No. 12838 ..	41×37½/8		=	12	10	0
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580 ..	44×38½		=	9	8	0
" " " 1575 ..	41×37 3/4		=	9	8	0
" " " 1500 ..	39×37½/8		=	—	—	—
" " " 5600 ..	38× "		=	7	8	0
Bombay Co.'s "Imitation 8 lbs." ..	43×39		=	—	—	—
Ritchie's No. 510 ..	39×37½/8		=	8	2	0
" " 4462 ..	41× "		=	—	—	—
" " 1566 ..	33×37/37½		=	—	—	—
Forbes' " 651 ..	38×37½/8		=	7	4	0
Lyon's "Shunker" ..	39× "		=	8	10	0
" No. 1575 ..	41×37/37½		=	9	8	0
Eccles' 8 lbs. ..	44×39		=	—	—	—
Fleming's "Imitation 8 lbs." ..	43×39		=	—	—	—
" No. 1905 ..	48×38		=	10	4	0
GREY DRILLS—						
Pepperell "Dragon" ..	29×40		=	16	12	0
Ralli's "Musjid" No. 425..	26×40		=	9	12	0
Macdonald's "Ranee" No. 479 ..	—	"	=	9	0	0
GREY JACONETS—						
Ralli's No. 18 ..	—	45×22	=	5	9	0
" " 18 ..	—	40×22	=	5	0	0
" " 138 ..	—	40×22	=	4	13	0
" " 636 ..	—	44×22	=	5	0	0
GREY MULLS—						
Ralli's No. 1030 ..	—	80×18	=	1	6	0
" " 1040 ..	—	32×18	=	—	—	—
GREY T. CLOTHS—						
Dewhurst's "Rupee" ..	32×24		Net.	6	12	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—						
Liepman's No. 1500 ..	32×43		=	15	11	0
H. B. T. C. "40000" ..	36×40		=	13	8	0
H. B. T. C. XXXX ..	"	"	=	17	4	0
Lyon's G. 4000 ..	"	"	=	19	10	0
Ralli's No. 9889 ..	33×40		=	12	0	0
Forbes' K B. 100 ..	35×40		=	13	0	0
" 151 ..	33×40		=	12	8	0
Horrockses' "O" ..	36×40		=	17	0	0
" "AI" ..	"	"	=	17	0	0
" "MO" ..	"	"	=	18	0	0
" "MH" ..	"	"	=	19	12	0
" "MA" ..	"	"	=	20	12	0
" "EF" ..	"	"	=	22	0	0
" "DF" ..	"	"	=	27	0	0
" "SO" ..	"	"	=	32	0	0
" "AO" ..	"	"	=	34	0	0
WHITE MULLS—						
Ralli's Nos. 6/60/600 41", 46". ..	—	51×19	=	6	2	0
" No. 6000 ..	—	56×19	=	6	14	0
" Nos. 101/202/303 40", 45" ..	—	50×19	=	5	15	0
" No. 404 ..	—	55×19	=	6	10	0
" " 88 ..	—	58×20	=	5	14	0
" " 1270 ..	—	27×18	=	—	—	—
" "Sun Ticket" ..	—	"	=	—	—	—
" No. 55 ..	—	"	=	—	—	—
" Nos. 50/55/60, 40", 45" ..	—	50×18	=	5	0	0
" No. 818 ..	—	39×20	=	6	2	0
" " 250 (6 lines)..	—	54×20	=	8	4	0
" " 850 (6 lines)..	—	"	=	8	8	0
" " 1440 ..	—	36×20	=	4	7	0
Ritchie's No. 1060 ..	—	27×18	=	3	1	0
" 9866/9766/9866..	—	"	=	4	0	0
" No. 95 ..	—	58×20	=	6	14	0
" " 66999 ..	—	40×18	=	4	8	0
" " 86999 ..	—	"	=	4	13	0
" " 775 ..	—	40×18	=	5	2	0
" " 875 ..	—	45×18	=	5	6	0
" " 975 ..	—	50×18	=	5	10	0
" " 615 ..	—	"	=	5	4	0
Graham's "Baloon" ..	—	58×20	=	5	14	0
" No. 9/99/999, 40",45" ..	—	50×19	=	6	6	0
" No. 9999 ..	—	55×19	=	7	2	0
" " 142 ..	—	34×19	=	5	12	0
" " 850 ..	—	36×19	=	—	—	—
Macdonald's No. 64 ..	—	58×20	=	—	—	—
Greaves' No. 5066 ..	—	27×18	=	3	3	0
Fleming's No. 8080 ..	—	"	=	3	0	0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—						
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090 ..	—	27×18	=	3	4	6
" " 7/27 ..	—	"	=	—	—	—
" " 88/98 ..	—	"	=	—	—	—
" " 61/81 ..	—	"	=	2	15	0
" No. 9999 ..	—	"	=	—	—	—
" " 1800 ..	—	"	=	2	10	0
" " 39620 T.B. ..	—	38×22	=	4	13	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888..	—	28×18	=	3	8	6
" " 199/399..	—	"	=	—	—	—
" 95950/97970 "Sanawal" ..	—	38×18	=	5	6	0
" "Tippoo" W/WWW	—	34×18	=	4	4	0
" No. 50000 ..	—	"	=	4	7	0
" Nos. 33340/ 33350/33360.	—	"	=	4	10	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/ 6707 ..	—	26×18	=	3	0	0
Greaves' Nos. 30009/50000 ..	—	"	=	3	4	0
" No. 8000 T.B. ..	—	38×22	=	5	2	0
Ritchie's Nos. 3505/4510/ 5520 ..	—	26×18	=	3	0	0
S. W. & Co.'s Nos. 5800/ 5820 "Motor Car" ..	—	26×18	=	3	0	0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms with discount of 3¾ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent on White Goods.

LOCAL PIECE-GOODS.

There has been a better inquiry for local-mill piece-goods and the ground that was lost some time back has been recovered. Dealers are hopeful of a better demand in the near future, but the scarcity of tonnage for Rangoon and Aden is restricting free buying. Prices remain firm all round, and some forward business has been placed with some of the Mills. It will be interesting to note that a fortnight ago about 3,300 bales of Grey Sheetings and Longcloths of a well-known Mill had changed hands among the dealers at 14¾ and 15½ annas per lb. respectively, and forward business in the same style has now been worked at ¾ anna per lb. more. The following sales are reported to have been made during the week:—

500 bales "Textile" Sheetings at 15½ as. per lb.

500 bales "Textile" Longcloths at Re 1 per lb.

1,000 bales "Spring" Sheetings at 15½ as. per lb.

1,000 bales "Spring" Longcloths at Re. 1 per lb.

1,000 bales "Century" Sheetings at 15½ as. per lb.

1,000 bales "Century" Longcloths at Re. 1 per lb.

500 bales "Rachel" Sheetings at 14¾ as per lb.

500 bales "Rachel" Longcloths at 15½ as. per lb.

200 bales "Standard" Longcloths at Re. 1 per lb.

100 bales "Jacob" Longcloths at Re. 1 per lb.

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

The Yarn Market has remained steady during the week, but business has not been brisk in spite of the advance in the raw material on the other side. Stocks of some styles are light, prices of which have advanced. Clearances have been on a moderate scale. Home prices continue to be stiff, but there are some needy sellers, whose margin of profit is steadily slipping away. Fresh business is impracticable at present.

Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under:

WATER TWIST GREY—

30s. "Queen" Ticket Per lb. 1 3 0
30s. Ordinary qualities Per lb. 1 2 0
40s. "Cat's Head" Ticket Per lb. 1 5 0
40s. Ordinary qualities Per lb. 1 4 0

BANKS.

Name and Amount paid up	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation sett to buyers
INDIAN BANKS	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	10	Jan.-July	18¾	320
Alliance Bk. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14¾	335
Bk. of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	8¾	73
Bank of Bombay ..	500		15¾	B. 95
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July .	16¾	1,500
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	7¾	74
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12¾	1,270
Central Bk. Rs. 35 ..	50	—	5¾	27
Central Co-op. Bk.	50	—	6¾	35
Standard Bk. { O 50 P 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	37
	100	do.	Nil.	33
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank ..	$ 20	Oct.-April	15¾	£80
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	March	5¾	£5
Mercantile Bk. { £ 12½ A ..	25	—	10¾	£23
{ 12½ B ..	25	—	10¾	£22.
Hongkong & Shang..	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	33¾	£80
National Bank Ltd.	£20	Sept.-Mar	16¾	£60

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.	40	875
Bhimani Cotton ..	100	—	3	265
Bombay Cotton ..	500	Nil.	—	290
Bombay Dyeing ..	250	Mar. Sept.	25	900
Bombay United ..	250	—	25	720
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	10	X.D. 290
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	90	2,350
Central India P ..	500	May-Nov.	5¾	X.D 4,375
China	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	350
Colaba Land & Mill .	700	—	50	1,200
Dooria	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	Yr. 50	525
Crescent	100	do.	9	22
Garrimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	X.D 267-8
David	250	do.	15	310-8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	10	450
Emperor Edward ..	500	—	25	500
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	10	X.D 9,620
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	40	1,200
Finlay	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	282-8
Gold Mohur ..	500	—	25	275
Globe .

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 22nd of Meher, 1286.
Mahomedan: 7th of Jamad-ul-akhar, 1335.
Hindu: 8th Sud of Chaitra, 1973
Sunrise: 6h. 34m.; Sunset: 6h. 52m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

War Loan Meeting of citizens of C. Ward, Madhav Baug, 4 p.m

Hockey Aga Khan Tournament Second Round Lusitanians v. Parsi Pioneers, Oval 5 p.m.

"Ramnavami" Hindu Holiday, Banks closed.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., in "The Belle of Bond St." at 9130.

SUNDAY, April 1.

Excelsior Theatre: Matinee at 6 p.m., Bandman Musical Comedy Co., in "The Belle of Bond St."

MONDAY, April 2.

War Loan Meeing of residents of D. Ward, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co.'s "Beauties" and Variety at 9-30 p.m.

Agakhan Hockey Tournament: Second round, Hornets A Club v. Republican Sporting Club.

TUESDAY, April 3.

Agakhan Hockey Tournament: Second round, Parsee Hockey Association v. Instituto Luso-Indiano.

THURSDAY, April 5.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., in "Million Dollar Girl" at 9-30.

DAILY.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre, Bandman Musical Comedy Co., at 9-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre: 6-8 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p. m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. 10 p.m. Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIUM.

In ever sad and loving memory of the late Mr. Bezonjee Nanabhoy Kapadia who departed this life on 3rd April, 1906; may his soul rest in enternal peace.

We loved him, yes, no tongue can tell
How deep, how dearly, and how well
God loved him, too, He thought it best
To take him home from pain to rest.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
	h. m.	h. m.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 10	21 30
Poona Mail	11 15	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter-Class)	8 40	7
Poona Express	19 35	7 55
South East Passenger	15 35 & 24	
Punjab, Calcutta and Madras Postal Express. (Departure Seven hours after Mail Steamer is signalled.)		

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
	h. m.	h. m.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 35	21 0
Kathiawar Express 3rd Class	7 40	21 20
Slow Passenger	20 50	2 45

1ST BOMBAY TROOP BADEN POWELL BOYSCOUTS.

Odrers for the week ending April 6th 1917:—

Wednesday, 4th April.—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Signalling, and instructions for P./L's.

Saturday, 7th April. Field Day. Details issued later.

To-day at 3 p.m.—Paper Chase. Face in on Maidan in Field Uniform at 2-45 p.m., sharp.

Orderly Officers.—A. S. M. Vorhaid.

Orderly Patrol Leader.—P./L. Pirries, of Lions. Subscriptions for April now due, are to be collected by Patrol Leaders, and handed to Senior P./L. Bassons.

ALFRED G. FOOX,
A. S. M. I./C. 1st Bombay Scouts.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Mar. 31.

Drills for the week ending Saturday April 7th.—

Monday 2nd April 1917.—7-15 a.m. Riding School.

6-15 p.m., Musketry Class for Troop Leaders and Corporals (Vol. Club).

Tuesday 3rd April 1917.—7-15 a.m. Independent Troop Drill.

"A" and "B" Troops, Church Gate Sands.
"C" and "D" Troops Santa Cruz.

6-15 p.m. Proficiency Class (Vol. Club).

Wednesday 4th April 1917.—7-15 a.m. Riding School.

6-15 p.m. Musketry Class for Troop Leaders and Corporals (Vol. Club).

Thursday 5th April 1917.—7-15 a.m. Squadron Parade Church Gate Sands.
"A", "B" "C" and "D" Troops.

6-15 p.m. Proficency Class (Vol. Club).

Friday 6th April 1917.—7-15 a.m., for "A" and "B" Troops.
Fort Riding School.
"C" and "D" Troops.
Santa Cruz Riding School.

Saturday 7th April 1917.—7-15 a.m. Riding Scool.

(Sd.) E. G. PEARSON, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, March 30.

289 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 31st March 1917:—
At Headquarters—
Buglers, Saturday at 5.30 p.m.
290 Drill Books.—All officers and N. C. O.'s should provide themselves with Infantry Training 1914 which will be taken into use at once.

291 Indian Defence Force.—Members of the Corps between the ages of 18 and 41 who have not yet been medically examined must attend at the Military Station Hospital nearest their place of residence between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. any day except Sundays.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

BAND AT THE EXPLANADE.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Volunteers, will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Bandstand this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Monday the 2nd April 1917 at 11-30 a.m

MARATHI CLASS IN ECONOMICS.

This Class will not meet as usual to-morrow as almost all the members of the class are going in a body to see the Tata Hydro Electric Works at Lonavla.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Prof G. C. Bhate of Poona will deliver to-day a lecture on "The Teachings of Ramdas" at 6 p.m., in the Old-Government Book Depot Building, Girgaum Municipal School.

BHULESHWAR UNION CLUB.

The anniversary of this Club will be celebrated at 4 p.m., to-day in the Hira Baug Hall, near C. P. Tank. Mr. Nagindas Tribhowandas Master, Solicitor, will preside.

THE TINGARI CRICKET CLUB.

The above Club had a very successful season last year and contemplate running a team again during 1917. A meeting for the purpose is being held at Green's Restaurant to-morrow at 10 o'clock a.m. to elect office bearers and make the necessary arrangements.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The opening ceremony of the City Night High School at Tribhuvan Terraces, near Small Causes Court, Lamington Road will take place to-day at 4 p.m. (S. T.), under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, will preside.

A JAIN CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

A public meeting of the Jain residents of Patan will be held on Sunday the 1st April 1917 in the hall of Mulji Jaitha Cloth Market at 6 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Seth Premchand Vadilal to congratulate Seth Kilachand Devchand on his being the recepient of "Datar Mandel" from H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

The Bombay National Union have proposed the following names for the presidentships of Nasik Provincial Conference in the following order:—Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Hon. Sir D. M. Petit, Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, editor, "Kesari" and Prof. Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpe, of Poona.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Nine attacks and eleven deaths from plague occurred in Bombay on Thursday, the cases being reported as follows:—Mahalaxmi, two atacks and two deaths; Maratha Hospital, two deaths; Worli, two attacks and a death; Byculla, one attack and two deaths. Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort (North) and Esplanade an attack and a death each; Bhuleshwar, one death; Sion one attack. There were four attacks and two deaths from small-pox, but no cases of cholera. The total mortality during the day was 104, as compared with 116 of the corresponding day of 1916 and 62 of 1915.

MOTORISTS FINED.

DRIVING AT 31 MILES AN HOUR.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Higbson charged Mr. W. D. Foskett with driving motor car No. 5369 belonging to the B. E. S. and Tramway Company at a greater speed than twenty miles per hour. It was stated that a test was arranged by Inspectors Shuby and Hobson, on a distance of 220 yards on the Queen's Road, as it was complained that cars were driven at an excessive speed on race days on this road, between Marine Lines and the Chruch Gate Station. On the 3rd March between 2 and p.m., the accused's car drove at a speed of 31 miles an hour on that day. The accused said he was driving at 25 miles per hour, but he was fined Rs. 20.

Mahomed Busri was charged for the same offence and he was fined Rs. 20.

ASSAULT AND INSULT.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Joseph Menzes, a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway, charged A. Algar, a chargeman, with assault and insult. Mr. M. S. Noronha prosecuted, and Mr. Vaz defended. It was stated that on March 15, the accused who was complainant's fellow boarder at a Boarding House in Fort called him a "dirty nigger" while they were all taking their food. He subsequently assaulted him and again insulted him at Victoria Terminus.

The accused pleaded not guilty but was fined Rs. 35, out of which Rs. 15 were awarded to the complainant as compensation.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 30.

The Market continued very dull and uninteresting with practically no buyers. An easier tone prevailed for jute shares which ruled several points down before close. Only a small business was reported in coal shares at last rates. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 35-8, 35-12; Damuda 23-8, s. l.; Lakurka 42, 42-8; Nodih 12-4, 12-8; Ondal (ord) 14-4, 14-8; Sadreadih 1-2, 0-14.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 89, 90; Clive (ord) 115, s.l. 113-8, 113, 111, 109; Dalhousie (ord) 258, 260; Delta (ord) 280; Hoogly (ord) 45, 43, 43-4, 43-8; Kamarhatty (ord) 260, 255; Kinnison (ord) 450; Northbrook (ord) 26-4; Reliance (ord) 222-8, 223.

Miscellaneous:—Triton Insurance 46.

Government paper three and half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 67-4 to 67-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-12 to 68.

WARD COMMITTEES IN BOMBAY.

Ward Committees haave been for all Wards of the City, of Bombay whose functions are to etimulate interest in the Indian War Loan, to explain its conditions and financial advantages, to assist and advise intending investors and to act as a bureau of information.

Office accommodation has been secured for each Ward Committee, a large notice being put up to make it easily distinguishable.

Each office is supplied with a stock of Government Notifications, the Executive Committee's Leaflets and applicaton forms for all parts of the Loan.

It has been arranged that member of the Ward Committee will be in attendance in the office at such times during the day as are likely to be convenient for the residents in the Ward.

These times are notified at the door of the office.

The terms of the Loan will be clearly explained to all applicants and all enquiries will be answered.

If required application forms will be filled up for applicants.

Public meetings will be organized by all Ward Committees where the speakers will explain the advantages offered by the terms of the Loan and the facilities available for investors.

The following is a list of Chairmen, Honorary Secretaries and addresses of offices of the Ward Committees.

A. WARDS.

Chairman.—Mr. J. A. D. McBain.
Secretary.—Mr. B. N. Karanjia.
Office Address.—1. Canada Building, Hornby Row. 2. 144, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, 3. Colaba Free Dispensary.)

B. WARD.

Chairman.—The Hon. Mr. Salebhoy K Barodawalla.
Secretary.—Mr. Husseinbhoy, Abdullabhoy Lallji and Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani.
Office Address.—(Akhbar-i-Islam Press Building, 210, Memonwada.)

C. WARD.

Chairman.—The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.
Secretary. Mr. Abdul Kadri Khalkhate. Mr. Pahladraj Ramjidas, Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, and Mr. S. D. Navalkar.
Office Address.—(Mulji Jetha Market.)

D. WARD.

Chairman—Dr. K. E. Dadachanji.
Secretary—Mr. A. V. Takkar and Mr. N M. Joshi.
Office address—Servants of India Society, Society Bulding, Sandhurst Road.

E. WARD.

Chairman—Mr. Joseph Baptista.
Office Addres—Messrs. Luddha Ebhrahim & Co., Bellasis Road.

F WARD.

Chairman.—Dr. S. S. Batliwala.
Office Address.—(2-B, Suparibaug Road.)

G. WARD.

Chairman.—Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy.
Secretary.—Dr. M. C. Javle, and Dr. Peter Rodrigues.
Office Address.—(Antonio D'Silva School School, Dadar.)

The following table shows the nearest Ward Offices to the several Postal Savings Banks in Bombay.

A. WARD.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Apollo Street.
Colaba.
Secretarial.

NEAREST WARD OFFICE.

144, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.
Colaba Free Dispensary
Canada Building, Horuby Row.

B. WARD.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Khoja Street.
Mandvi.
Masjid.
Prince's Dock.
Umerkadi.

NEAREST WARD OFFICE.

Akhbar-i-Islam Building, 210 Memonwada Road.

C. WARD.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Crawford Market.
Kalbadevi.
Mumabdevi.

NEAREST WARD OFFICE.

Mulji Jetha Market.

D. WARD

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

D. WARD.

Chowpati.
Cumballa Hill.
Falkland Road.
Girgaon.
Malabar Hill.
Shri Venkateshwar Press.
Tardoe.
Thakordwar.

NEAREST WARD OFFICE.

Servants of India Society's Bunlding Sandhurst Road.

E. WARD.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Byculla.
Clare Road.
Jacob Circle.
Mazgaon.
Tardeo.
Victoria Gardens.

NEAREST WARD OFFICE.

Messrs. Luddha Ebhrahim & Co., Bellasis Road.

F. WARD.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Bacteriological Laboratory.
Ferguson Road.
Parel.
Sewri.
Wadala.

NEAREST WARD OFFICE.

2-B, Suparibaug Road.

G. WARD.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Dadar.
Dharavi.
Mahim.
Matunga.
Parbhadev.
Sion.
Worli.
Wadala.

NEAREST WARD OFFICE.

Antonio D'Silva School, Dadar.

GOLD STANDARD ERSERRVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 30.

The Gold Standard Reserve on 31st December stood at £29,982,112.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Mar. 30.

At the freight market a certain quantity of liner tonnage hitherto reserved for wheat has now been released and small lots for seeds and grain at sh 232-6 to Hull, cotton sh 252-10 to London and wool sh 150 to Liverpool have been booked.

BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

"THE BELLE OF BOND STREET."

"The Belle of Bond Street" which the Bandman Musical Comedy Company produced on Thursday night is our old friend, —fifteen years old,—"The Girl from Kay's" It was re-christened in the United States and came back to England with the new name and some new numbers. It has now come to Bombay, without all the old numbers and minus the new ones. Why it should be revived is not quite clear There are plenty of new pieces, revues and musical plays, which are equally inane, perhaps more amusing, and certainly more up to date in their atmosphere. Owen Hall's dialogues which could be made amusing by a Willie Edouin fall very flat from the mouth of a Reeves Hansford, and the period of Kate Cutler, if not Kate Cutler herself, is essential to make anything of a part like Norah.

However, not to be too exorbitant in one's demands, it may be said that the artistes that Mr. Bandman and Mr. Wolsely Charles have brought together manage to make a very enjoyable evening out of anything they take in hand, and there was no reason why "The Belle of Bond Street" should be an exception, which, as a matter of fact, it is not. Mr. Hansford does not quite understand the part of Hoggenheimer or what the author meant it to be but he manages to make it amusing at times, and the same may be said of Mr. Kirby's Percy Fitzthistle. Mr. Wolseley Charles, however, who is a creative genius gives a most delightful impersonation of Joseph, the hotel porter, which alone makes one feel the evening has been well spent. Miss Dora Dolaro is very attractive as the Girl from Kay's. Elsie Videau, with her natural humour and cleverness makes the most of Ellen, the maid; Mr. Clayton Robbins gives quite a good character study as Theodore Quench and Mr. Bernard Ansell is very refreshing as Harry Gordon,—in fact we like Mr. Ansell the more we see of him.

The limited chorus perform with considerable verve and wear some very attractive costumes, and the whole work of the very small company reflects no little credit on Mr. Harry Hall, the producer.

"The Belle of Bond Street" will be played again to-night and at to-morrow's matinée at 6 p.m., and on Monday we are to have a new production of a new piece, "Beauties," the Palace Revue.

JAPAN IN BOMBAY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The engagement of a Japanese variety company by the Royal Opera House management is a novel procedure and bids fair to attain great success. Miss Tenkwa and her artistes opened their season on Thursday night before a large audience and scored an undoubted hit. The quaintest items were provided by the dancers and the comedians. The sight of a lady conjuror performing astonishing feats of magic is also something Bombay has not seen before. The fact that the company can put on four or five entirely different programme also speaks well for their versatility.

At last we have seen a Geisha dance properly done, for Miss Tenkwa is a famous dancer in Japan. Wearing a brilliantly hued kimono and doing wonderful things with her fan, she was loudly applauded for her dainty performance. Next came a cheery blossom dance with her chorus of five and then a lively air that every theatre-goer has heard before.

The imitation of two canaries making love, by Messrs. Shacho and Kiichi, made the house rock with laughter, and these two comedians also did other very funny things during the course of the evening. Mr. Kyokusho showed great skill and deftness when juggling with a ball and drum-sticks and also came in for applause.

The second half of the bill saw Miss Tenkwa in many feats of the Chung Ling Soo type, the majority of which were quite new and entirely well performed.

There is no doubt that the Opera House is the place for amusement-hunters this week-end. There are two shows nightly at 5-45 and 9-45 and popular prices are being charged, not forgetting that programmes are free.

THE GREAT EASTERN CINEMA.

The world famous picture play "Salambo" has proved so popular that the management have decided to run this film for a few days more in order to give the public a fuller opportunity of witnessing such a great historical play. The daring deeds of "illatho" evoke continuous applause from the audience.

Those who have been unable to witness this film, should not lose this opportunity afforded to them till Wednesday as the management are unable to prolong it any further.

OLYMPIA CINEMA.

The last instalments of the Crime Investigation serial "The Vampires" will be shown this week. In the first serial the desperadoes escaped each time to plot further villany, but in this fourth and final adventure, which is the most startling of all, the Vampires are paid their due though after the hero. De la Rue has undergone many extraordinary troubles.

The decision of Mr. Burton in the Society serial will be welcome to every one. The problem has hitherto perplexed him but in this series he is convinced of the naked truth.

ALHAMBRA CENIMA.

From to-day another grand change takes place at the New Alhambra Cinema, where will be seen exhibited the second big instalment of 9,000 ft. of "The Iron Claw", 60,000ft. Grand Serial. In this new instalment the most outstanding feature is the highway robbery at a bank where utmost precautions are taken for the safety of valuables. But in spite of all this many treasure chests are carried off. How this most daring deed is performed par can be seen at the New Alhambra as well as other misdeeds of equal rascality and roguery.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

A show of unusual interest will be filmed at the Alexandra Theatre this evening when the enterprising management will screen their big exclusive "Avatar." founded on the novel of the same name by the famous French writer Theophile Gautier. This much discussed Cines production created quite a furore when screened for the first time in England and on the Continent. The chief character of the story, is Doctor Balthazar. played by Italy's greatest film actor, Amloto Noveli of "Quo Vadis" and "Julius Caesar," fame. As a film production, from the technical standpoint, it is a masterpiece, photography, settings, strict attention to detail, and all the little minor effects that draw the distinction between a good and a great production being well nigh perfect. The film is adapted from the famous novel, which enjoyed exceptional popularity in all parts of the world. The word "Avatar" literally stands for "transmission of souls" and it is on this theme that the photodrama is based. This is the first time an attempt has been made actually to portray on the screen the theory of soul transmission. Many scenes are weird and mystic in the extreme. Doctor Balthazar, is credited with supernatural powers, and by his magic many strange things occur. The mummy of an ancient Egyptian dancer is brought to life and slowly she commences to dance. The great scene is, of course, the actual transmission of souls. The cast also includes Soava Gallone a beautiful young Polish actress and Andre Habay. An attractive little brochure has been published, containing the story of the film, written in the form of a novel, and making most readable matter, and will be on sale at the price of one anna at the picture theatre where the film is being screened. Another attraction in the programme is a two reel screaming comic featuring that greatest of all screen stars, Charlie Chaplin.

GERMANY'S NEW CHILD CRIMINALS.

HORRIBLE FIGURES.

A glaring picture of Hun criminality is given in a German war book called "Der Krieg und die Kriminalitat der Jugendlichen" ("The War and Crime among the Young"), by Dr. Albert Hellwig, police-court judge. The author, says Dr. Thomas F. A. Smith, Ph. D., in the "Daily Mail," sent the last sheets of his work to press on June 27, 1916, so that his disclosures of the terrific increase of crime among German children between the ages of 12 and 18 cover nearly two years of war.

To get his materials the author scoured German newspapers, obtained numerous reports from institutions and societies which care for the young, and finally he wrote direct to the police authorities in several hundred German towns. All the material thus obtained, together with his own comment and conclusions, go to fill the 282 pages of this book.

A few details from these reports will suffice. In Berlin in 1915 there were twice as many crimes among the young as in 1914. Munich reported that in the first three months of 1915 the number of young criminals equalled the total for 1914. From Stuttgart came the news that crime had very considerably increased, especially among those of school age. Frankfort rejoiced in a decrease of 55 per cent. of minor offences but an increase of 40 per cent. in serious crimes.

The German author is amazed at a long list of such reports, especially as hundreds of thousands of youths aged from 16 to 18 were not at home but in the German Army as volunteers. (There were 2,000,000 men over 45 years of age and youths under 19 who volunteered in August 1914, although they were not liable to service.)

His conclusion is: "From all these figures it is evident that crime among the young diminished in some places during the first months of the war. But afterwards the increase was all the greater—at least in the larger towns, and as regards crime tried before a judge and jury."

CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

In order to strengthen his own verdict Dr. Hellwig quotes a lecture which Professors von Liszt (Berlin University) held last year. The professor said: "In regard to the young between 12 and 18 years of age, the statistics which have been kept since 1882 show that crime among them has constantly increased. In that year alone the number of young people sentenced for offences and crimes was 30,719 in Prussia alone. By 1912 the number had risen to 54,949, a number which continually increased till the war broke out. Further, it must be remarked that minor offences are not included in these figures, otherwise we should have to multiply the numbers by three. From 15 to 17 per cent. of the above had previous convictions."

A servant girl aged 15 was tried by court-martial at Greifswald and was sentenced to three years for setting fire to a granary. Two Potsdam youths who waylaid a beer-wagon and battered the driver senseless with his own beer-bottles obtained £11 16s. in loot. In Munich on May 1, 1915, a 9-year-old boy killed his sister, aged 1 year, by cutting her throat. At Oels (Silesia) a boy of 17 heard in December 1915 that a neighbour (her husband serving in the Army) had sold her horse and had the money at home. He went there, but the woman was out. After stealing the money he fetched an axe and murdered three children who had witnessed the theft. His arrest followed, but during the whole trial he showed not the slightest regret for the crime. His sentence was the highest possible—15 years' penal servitude.

SOME OF THE CAUSES.

In Berlin, during the same month, Helene P—— killed her sister with a kitchen knife in order to steal her savings. At Hamburg, July 14, 1915, two girls, aged respectively 17 and 15, entered the dwelling of a woman in the Elsastrasse, murdered the woman, and stole what they could find. And so on through scores of page ad nauseam! In order, however, to grasp the significance of crime increase in Germany it is necessary to give a few official figures for youths under 18 years of age in 1912. There were:—

107 convictions for murder and manslaughter.

8,987 convictions for malicious wounding.

952 convictions for violation.

2,938 convictions for damage to property.

148 convictions for arson.

The average number of young persons sentenced to imprisonment for each year 1907-1912 was 27,048.

Both in 1912 and 1914 the German Government's official publications, "Viertel-jahrshefte," Vols. 247 and 267, stated that crimes of violence among the male population had seriously increased. Forty years ago Heinrich von Treitschke wrote: "Bloodthirst is spreading like an epidemic among Germany's working classes, and the same is true with regard to crimes of shame (violations and such like)—("Die Politik," Vol. II., p. 425.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND (REPLAY).

PARSI CYCLISTS (2) BEAT BOMBAY ARMY Y. M. C. A. O.

The replay of the drawn tie between these two teams came off on the Oval on Friday, when a very poor and desultory exhibition of hockey ended in victory for the Parsi cyclists by two goals to nil. There was hardly anything to choose between the teams, the display being confined to mere hitting and running. The Y. M. C. A., inspite of well-sustained pressure on the Parsi goal, failed to score, erratic shooting and fumbling at the last moment spoiling some glorious openings. They were distinctly unlucky in not at least drawing, level considering the balance of exchanges. The Cyclists, who fell off most unaccountably at times, scored through Kapadia and Gista in each half.

The teams were:—

Parsi Cyclists:—Morris; Mistry and Nagporewalla; Shroff, Khodaji and Bharucha; Baria, Gista, Kapadia, Colabawalla and Masani.

Bombay Army Y. M. C. A.:—Kichlu; Macmillan and Godfrey; Ernest, Rockley and Hyam; Hildreth, Cummings, Menesse, Aitken and Burke.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

The following matches were played yesterday:

G. D. Wright beat G. M. Rose 6—4; 6—4.

M. Fix beat D. Harrington 6—1; 6—3.

A. E. Keabbwhite beat A. Whitney 6—0; 6—1.

S. G. Whitney beat J. H. Hardie 6—1; 6—1.

C. G. Haim beat J. D. S. Baker 6—2; 6—4.

The following matches will be played to-day:—

HANDICAP SINGLES.

C. Swyther v. G. W Graham.

P. L. Anstey v. G. G. Fletcher.

MIXED DOUBLES HANDICAP FINAL.

Mrs. Reid and Captain Hutchison v. Mrs. Reynolds and W. Irwin.

BAI AVABAI PETIT PARSI GIRLS' ORPHANAGE.

NEED OF MERE FUNDS.

This Institution will shortly enter on the fifth year of its existence and the Managing Committee announce that the year under report has been one of steady progress and development, if of slow growth. The year opened with 97 orphans on the role and ends with 98. The increase is negligible, but, as stated in the last report, the funds at the command of the managing committee do not admit of any considerable freedom in making admissions. The Managing Committee are indebted to the generosity of the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Fund who maintain three girls and also to that of the Trustees of the P. M. Kaka Funds who have kindly undertaken similarly to provide for the admission next year of ten more.

Among the most notable additions during the year to the funds of this Institution are the sum of Rs. 3,000 presented by the fonnder of the institution and the endowments of Rs. 2,000 each, made by the families of the late Mr. Hormusji M. Camp and the late Mrs. Bhicaiji Ardeshir Hakim, a daughter of the late Mr. Behramji M. Malabari.

"A Friend" who prefers to be anonymous has remitted Rs. 500 to be applied to any purpose which can "let in a ray of joy into the lives of the girls."

Other donations amounting to Rs. 2,500 have been received. Kind-hearted ladies and gentlemen have sent various luxuries for the delectation of the children.

While the Managing Committee recognise with pleasure the assistance that has been extended to them from various quarters, they regret that the Bai Avabai Framji Petit Parsi Girls' Orphanage has not yet attracted that amount of support from the Parsi Community that the far-reaching aims which it is intended to meet entitles it to.

it to they, therefore, renew their appeal to the whole body of their co-religionists in and outside Bombay freely and cheerfully to second their efforts for the general upliftting of the depressed class of the Community by ungrudging contributions of money or otherwise.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Mar. 29th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	..	8,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	..	5,000
" to Continent	..	..	9,000
Futures at New York May	..	..	19.01+18
" " July	..	..	18.82+19
" " October	..	..	18.03+3
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..	19.30+20
Futures at New Orleans May	..	..	18 40—13
" July	..	..	18.28+13
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	..	..	9 5/8
Demand Bills	..	..	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	..	..	72 5/8

LIVERPOOL, Mar. 28.

WOOL.

Prices of Wool Sales are not obtainable.

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For all communities in matters religious moral and other. In three Vols. in 166 subjects. Full of moral truths. Price Rs. 7.

(2) BEAUTY AND JOY.

An interesting and instructive novel of Indian Life (original), a moral guide for all communities, of about 950 pages. Price Re. 1-8.

(3) A CODE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YOUNG.

Price As. 2.

(4) GOOD READING.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
A Battle for Clean Local Government	8
War Expenditure or Extravagance ..	8
NOTES OF THE DAY	8
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	9
LONDON LETTER	7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
The War Loan	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	7
GENERAL NEWS.	
Oriental Studies	13
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	11
SPORTING NEWS	7
COMMERCIAL	6
THE WEATHER	5

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, Mar. 31, 1917.

A BATTLE FOR CLEAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

We published the other day the full text of the Report of the Committee appointed at the public meeting held at Bandra on April 2, 1916, to protest against municipal misgovernment in Bandra, which was issued to the residents and rate-payers of Bandra. The report, depressing as it is as regards the actual facts of continued maladministration which it reveals, is none the less a welcome and valuable document for the inferences that it enables a discriminating and impartial judge of these facts to draw in regard to the history of the growth of local self-government in this Presidency, and the manner in which that growth has been retarded. The abuses that are brought to light in the report, reflected as they are in the existing condition of municipal amenities of the suburb, point to a maladministration which is the more amazing in view of the proximity of the suburb to a city justly proud of a Municipal Corporation which is a model to similar institutions in all parts of the country. There seems to be no department of municipal activity in Bandra that has escaped from the blighting effect of continued mismanagement. The water-supply has been not merely insufficient but impure; sanitation has been neglected; and the condition of the roads and street lighting has been mediæval. A few figures will bring home the extent and the character of the maladministration in a manner that no detailed recital of facts would. The organisation of the conservancy department was so defective that the investigation showed an annual wastage of over Rs. 10,000 besides the fact that nearly 15,000 gallons of sullage water remained unremoved every day. Bad, again, as the condition of roads and street lighting has been, Rs. 10,000 on road repairs and Rs. 2,000 on lighting were wasted every year, while in addition to a scandalously insufficient and impure supply of water, the rate-payers were saddled with an annual deficit of Rs. 25,000 under this head. The net result, was that while low taxation had been pleaded as an excuse for bad management, the Special Committee found that the rate-payers were annually losing over Rs. 40,000 of their money,—that is, more than a third of the annual revenue of the municipality,—for want of proper supervision and control.

At whose door is the blame of this state of things to be laid? According to the Committee, the fact is established that "the Councillors in power completely neglected the interests of the rate-payers, their action resulting in serious financial losses, office irregularities, and most inefficient services." That the Councillors of the Municipality must share the responsibility in this matter, cannot be doubted. But it is better to examine this point a little more closely. It is essential to remember, in the first instance, that the abuses are not the result of the mismanagement of a year or two, but a legacy of continued maladministration for a number of years. Not longer than half a dozen years ago, again, the proportion of elected members in the Municipality was only one-half and even after the Municipality was granted a two-thirds elective majority, a Government officer remained the President; that is, in practice, the virtual dictator—until a year or two ago. In view of these facts, the conclusion is irresistible: that if the responsibility of "the Councillors in power" means anything, it is that the combination of a non-official elected majority with an official president,—opposed as it is to the fundamental principle of local self-government,—given an inefficient and incompetent executive, was bound to bring about the abuses of administration that it did. It proves, in fact,—and the point is so very self-evident that it needs no labouring,—what the Government of Lord Ripon recognised as far back as in 1882 that

"so long as the chief executive officers are as a matter of course Chairmen of the Municipal and District Committees there is little chance of these Committees affording any effectual training to their members in the management of local affairs or of non-official members taking any real interest in local business. The non-official members must be led to feel that real power is placed in their hands, and that they have real responsibilities to discharge."

Apart, however, from the fact that the abuses of municipal administration revealed in the report are a striking evidence of the inevitable results that must follow a policy that leaves local bodies in the leading-strings of official control, they do not warrant a gloomy view of the future of local self-government in the Presidency so far as the capacity of the people is concerned. In fact, far from warranting any such view, the history of the genesis of the Special Committee which has submitted the report is altogether reassuring on this point. While, on the one hand, it makes clear that the ultimate responsibility for the maladministration of Bandra municipal affairs must be traced to the virtually official character of the management, it demonstrates on the other hand, the existence of a genuine public spirit among the citizens of Bandra. The report, it must be emphasised, marks the culminating stage of an agitation carried on by the public-spirited rate-payers for a number of years against the long-standing official mismanagement. The first stage in the agitation was a petition to the Government, followed by investigation which resulted in the Official President giving way to a non-official President. But the legacy of the official administration remained and the Special Committee was the outcome of the determination, on the part of these citizens, to eradicate once for all the vestiges of that legacy.

The importance of the two-fold fact, therefore, cannot be ignored that the report now submitted to the rate-payers of Bandra is not a report of a body appointed by an outside agency, such as the Government, but by a body composed of the Councillors themselves and brought into being in response to the pressure of public opinion and charged with the task of investigating the evils of a system of administration bequeathed from official hands. The appointment of the Committee again synchronised with the disappearance of the official President,—thus showing that when representatives of the people feel "that real power is placed in their hands and that they have real responsibilities to discharge," they promptly approach their work in a through and business-like manner, determined to do away with abuses and to carry on municipal government in the best interests of the rate-payers. But gratifying as is this evidence of a genuine spirit of public responsibility,—and a meed of tribute is due to the Committee of the citizens whose disinterested and persistent labours have vindicated the cause of local self-government:—more hopeful and welcome is the evidence of the harmonious co-operation with which the European and Indian members of the Committee have worked in the common interests of the citizens. There could be no more hopeful augury and no more sound basis for the evolution of a living, sound, efficient and progressive organisation of local self-government.

WAR EXPENDITURE OR EXTRAVAGANCE?

Mr. Bonar Law stated in the House Commons the other day that th national expenditure from April 1st to March 31st represented an average of 6 millions a day. He calculated the nominal total of national debt on March 31st to be approximately £3,900 millions, and the debt due to Britain by the Allies and the Dominions he reckoned approximately at £964 millions. These figures are so colossal that the average person may be excused if for all practica purposes his imagination is staggered by them. The fact that for over two years now everyone has been talking in millions has had a kind of hypnotic effect on the sense of the value of money in the case of a great many people. There has however been some effort recently made to realise more clearly the meaning of the figures that represent national expenditure: and an aspect of war finance that appears to be the subject of not a little anxious thought among responsible publicists is the modified responsibility of the House of Commons in the matter. We may cite two very representative opinions on this point: "The House of Commons, once the guardian of the public purse," says the "Nation," "has long been deposed from any real control. It hardly ventures upon criticism, or lifts its voice to restrain the appalling extravagance which every informed business man knows is going on in every department released from even the formal supervision of the Treasury." "As far as the outside public is able to learn, Treasury control has disappeared altogether," says the "Spectator." "All the Ministers and numberless subordinate officials seem to have the power to incur any kind of expenditure they choose, and to send in the bill to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. As long as this reckless method of handling the affairs of the country continues, we must expect an increase in our financial difficulties, leading up to a dangerous situation when the war ends."

There is not, of course, any question whatsoever in any quarter that whatever sum be called for to carry on the war shall be forthcoming, and the nation and the Empire have in that sense practically given a blank cheque to the War Cabinet. At the same time it is absolutely necessary, in the national interest, that a vigilant eye shall be kept on possible waste and unintentional extravagance. It is manifestly impossible to expect those who are preoccupied with the actual conduct of the war, and with the framing of national policy, to be simultaneously engaged in the task of auditing their own expenditure. Insensibly, inevitably, the tendency mus be to over-expenditure. A striking illustration of this is to be found in certain admissions made by Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons. The number of the Ministers of the Crown, now he said, is 34 (including the War Cabinet of five) and the salaries they draw amount to no less than £133,500. These figures again do *not* include the Under-Secretaries,—a battalion of 82, as Mr. Swift MacNeill reminded the House. Mr. Asquith's late Ministry of 29, on the other hand, (including the Cabinet of 23) cost the nation about £100,000. Nor is this sharp increase an isolated symptom. After all the new Labour and Pensions Ministers, and the Food and Shipping Controllers, together with the Director of National Service manifestly stand for new War departments which may have been deemed indispensable. But the creation of these Ministries seems to have synchronised with the growth of a new tradition of showy expenditure quite irreconcilable with the spirit of the times and with the purposes they are intended to serve. We find Lord Devonport, the new Food Controller," says the "Star," "occupying Grosvenor House and one or two outbuildings in Park Lane. Mr. Hodge, the Labour Minister, not to be outdone, seizes nearly all Montagu House in Whitehall. Then Mr. Neville Chamberlain comes up from Brimingham to direct National Service, and takes the whole of St. Ermin's Hotel. The War Savings Committee have already lived up to their name by commandeering the whole of the Salisbury Hotel, the Royal Flying Corps has the whole of the De Keyser's Hotel, and only last month the Admiralty demanded 100 rooms at the Charing Cross Hotel for a comparatively small new Department, the Direction of Shipyard Labour, of which Mr. Lyndon Macassey, K.C., is the head." Each new head of a Department, adds the journal, wants a new mansion or a new pile of offices for himself,—"if he does not get it, how is the world to realize his importance and dignity?" But all this impatient sarcasm apart, there can be little doubt that, as the "Star" says, "the public is getting restive at the mania for commandeering hotels and clubs, which Lord Curzon vainly endeavoured to excuse in the House of Lords: "We are rapidly reaching a condition in which everybody will be a Government official, with a huge club or hotel for his nest, and it will take 'some' energy to get these gentry out of their new quarters when the war is over."

We think there will be not a little public agreement with the point of view advanced by the "Star" in this connection: "The taxpayers who are bearing the cost of all this have to conduct their business in uncomfortable and inconvenient officers, and we see no reason why the official classes should be provided with luxurious accommodation at their expense. We advise the 'Business Government' to take up the waste of house-power promptly, or more will be heard of it."

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies accompanied by Major and Mrs. Hepper and the Staff of the G. I. P. Railway left Victoria Terminus, at 8-10 a.m. and inspected the new Parsik Tunnel near Kalyan, yesterday.

H. E. Lord and Lady Carmichael, Lord Montagu, Miss Egerton, Miss Carmichael and Captain Sykes have left Government House.

Their Excellencies accompanied by Major Ambulance Carriage at Victoria Terminus, at 12-30 p.m., yesterday.

Lord and Lady Carmichael and Miss Carmichael left for Home. Captain O'Cock, A.-D.-C., Major Greig and Captain McEwan, Lord Willingdon's A.-D.-C., went on board the steamer. The departure was private.

Notes of the Day.

Bombay's Fine Lead.

Yesterday Bombay took a great stride ahead in the War Loan race. On Thursday we were 37 and a half lakhs behind Bengal. Yesterday we made a great jump forward, passed the Calcutta total and finished up the day fifty-seven and a half lakhs ahead of Bengal, the Bombay total subscription standing now at four and a half lakhs short of three crores. Let us hope that Bombay is only getting into its stride and will not only maintain this lead but increase it. The total subscription to the loan to-day stands at six and three-quarter crores or four and a half million sterling and no doubt to-night's figures will see the seven crores closely approached if not reached and passed.

The Demand for More Recruits.

In introducing a bill for the medical re-examination of men rejected and discharged, the British Government are following the example, as Mr. Bonar Law mentioned, of France, where a similar measure resulted in the discovery that there were considerable numbers of men who were available for active service, though owing to some slight flaw they had been rejected under the more strict conditions that previously were enforced. In Great Britain the results are likely to be even more satisfactory, for it is well-known that the standards of fitness laid down at the outset of conscription were very severe and that men were rejected who were by no means completely precluded by slight physical defects from serving. There are also a considerable number who were rejected in the days of voluntaryism when the test was even severer and who were able to plead this as ground for exemption when conscription was instituted. Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that the measure was necessitated by the shortage in recruits owing to more men than was expected having to be retained for agricultural service and shipbuilding, a fact that will no doubt be highly exciting to the directors of the submarine campaign in Berlin. The Government expect by the measure to replace these hundred thousand,—the amount of the shortage,—in three months. In the meanwhile it is gratifying to learn that the casualties of the past year have been less than was anticipated.

Ulster and the Colonies.

It is not surprising that the Ulsterites are nervous at the suggestion that Overseas statesmen should be called in to participate in the discussions of the Home Rule settlement. Ulster has not many friends among the Governments of the Dominions and it is highly probable that the representatives of the latter would enter any conference on the subject with a strong bias in favour of, if not pre-determination to vote for, the full Nationalist demand. The Ulsterites have the sense to see that and they are preparing for any attempt to refer the matter to Colonial ministers by circulating a pledge not to accept any decision that may be arrived at with their aid. It is a pity that the proposal was ever suggested and it is surprising that Mr. Asquith, who is usually so shrewd in such matters, should have made such a blunder. Whatever the rights and wrongs of the dispute and however one may regret the *intransigeance* of the Ulstermen, they are entitled to ask that the Colonies in whose domestic affairs they do not seek to intervene should not interfere with their's.

Germany and India.

In the course of a speech in the House of Lords in mail week, Lord Curzon detailed how, before the war began, Germany had been engaged in intriguing for the extension of her power to the Indian Ocean, with a view to striking at the dominion of Great Britain in India and taking from her the hegemony of the Eastern world. Apropos of this speech a writer in the "Daily News" calls attention to a surprising passage in Meredith's "Harry Richmond." After vigorous eating and drinking, Prince Hermann

talked of the littleness of Europe and the greatness of Germany. . . . India was for the land with the largest seaboard. Mistress of the Baltic, of the North Sea and the East, as eventually she must be, Germany would claim to take India as a matter of course, and find an outlet for the energies of the most prolific and the toughest of the races of Mankind—the purest, in fact, the only true race, properly so called, out of India, to which it would return as to its source, and there create an empire magnificent in force and solidity, the actual wedding of East and West. . . . . .

This, it may be remembered, was written 27 years before the Kaiser went to Jerusalem.

England's Drink Bill.

In view of the restriction of beer and spirits and the suggested State purchase of the liquor traffic in England, the annual statement on the National Drink Bill which the Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance issued in mail week possesses unusual interest. The consumption of intoxicating liquors in the United Kingdom during 1916, measured in terms of absolute alcohol, showed a decline of 12 per cent. as compared with the year 1916, and 18 per cent. as compared with 1914; the expenditure on intoxicants, however, showed an increase of at least 12 per cent. over that in 1915 and of 24 per cent over the figures for 1914, being, in fact, the hig'est on record for the United Kingdom. The money spent on alcoholic liquor in the United Kingdom for each of the last three years amounted to £164,463,000, £181,959,000, and £203,989,000 respectively. The increased national expenditure did not benefit the revenue, for while the nation spent £22,030,000 more, the revenue received £6,500,000 less than in 1915. Some idea of the drink traffic may be gathered from the fact that since the war began, the United Kingdom has spent in all £454,699,000 on alcoholic drink.

BRITISH VICTORY IN EGYPT.

FURTHER CAPTURES ON WEST FRONT.

CRISIS IN SPAIN.

BRITISH VICTORY IN EGYPT

BATTLE NEAR GAZA.

900 PRISONERS TAKEN.

INCLUDING THE O. C. AND STAFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Mar. 30.

An official despatch from Egypt says:—We have advanced fifteen miles from Rafa to Wadighuzze five miles southward of Gaza for the purpose of covering the construction of a railway. We heavily engaged 20,000 enemy in this neighbourhood on Monday and Tuesday inflicted heavy losses and made 900 prisoners including the General commanding and the staff of the 53rd Turkish Division. Four Austrian officers were captured and two Austrian howitzers.

All the troops behaved splendidly especially the Welsh, Kent, Sussex, Hereford, Middlesex and Surrey regiments, the Anzac mounted troops and the Yeomanry.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

IN MARGIVAL SECTOR AND MONASTIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 9-40 p.m., Mar. 30.

A French communiqué says between the Somme and the Oise, the day was comparatively quiet.

There was active artillery duel in the Margival sector, at Maisons de Champagne, Hill 304 and in Embermeuil region of Lorraine.

There was reciprocal artillery activity at Monastir

CABINET'S NEW IRISH PROPOSALS.

ULSTER AGAINST COLONIAL INTERFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 5 p.m. Mar. 30.

It is expected that the Cabinet will announce new Irish proposals before Easter.

A new pledge is being circulated in Ulster refusing, *inter alia*, to accept modification of the agreement of June 1916 or "any decision of overseas statesmen in a matter of such vital concern to us, as we do not seek in any way to interfere with their domestic affairs."

The "Westminster Gazette" says Colonial ministers are not eager to participate in the attempt at Irish settlement.

MR. BONAR LAW JUSTIFIES THE STEP.

EXPECTED TO PRODUCE 10,0000 MORE RECRUITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 5 p.m. Mar. 30.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law moving the second reading of the Bill enabling medical re-examination of men rejected and discharged, said it was an absolute necessity in view of the military situation. Owing to submarinism preventing men being taken from agriculture and ship-building, the recruits obtained at the beginning of the year were a hundred thousand less than expected. The shortage had been made up to a considerable extent by measures such as the employment of unfit and women behind the lines, but further steps were necessary.

He estimated that the Bill would produce a hundred thousand recruits in three months. He pointed out that a similar Bill had been passed in France. The shortage of recruits was less disastrous than it might have been, because casualties during 1917 hitherto had been less than anticipated, but a time of great fighting with terrible losses faced us and the whole value of the present campaign might depend on our ability to drive home any success. A shortage of recruits might make the difference between a decisive and an indecisive victory.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

The Military Service Bill was read a second time by 175 votes to 18.

Mr. Bonar Law promised that men who were to be discharged with gratuity but without pension on the ground that illness was not occasioned nor aggravated by service should be enabled to appeal to a special tribunal.

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 9-40 p.m., Mar. 30.

A deputation of suffrage societies and women workers was received by Mr. Lloyd

(Continued in column 3.)

ATTACK ON CROISELLES.

ENEMY DEFENDING ENERGETICALLY.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 7 a.m., Mar. 30.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters *wiring to-day says*:—

The enemy continues energetically to resist the attacks on the northern part of his *new line*. The Germans manifestly regard Croiselles as of great technical importance and are defending it strongly but they are hard pressed and suffering heavy casualties.

They also suffered badly in the capture of Neuville-Bourjonval, eight miles east-south-east of Bapaume. Our casualties were light in both the places owing to a good cover which also enabled us to capture many machine-guns.

Further south our outposts hold Etreillers, Vaux and the Villeveque line. Our advance here thus forms a wedge, the apex of which is five and a half miles from St. Quentin.

FRENCH CAPTURE OF ENEMY DEPOTS.

SOME POSITIONS IN AVOCOURT WOOD AND HILL 304 RECAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 7 a.m. Mar. 30.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—There is no change from the Somme to the Aisne. We are everywhere in contact with the enemy.

We have captured south of the Oise important depots of ammunition and other material.

A brisk attack recaptured the last portions of the trenches which the enemy had been still holding since March 18th in the sectors of the Avocourt Wood and Hill 304 on the left bank of the Meuse.

BRITISH OCCUPATION OF A VILLAGE.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Mar. 30.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night reports:—After a sharp fight we have captured the village of Neuville-Bourjonval. The enemy lost heavily. Our raiding parties destroyed the dugouts and inflicted casualties on their occupants in the neighbourhoods of Arras, Neuvillestvaast and Neuvechapelle.

Two German aeroplanes were driven down damaged during air fighting. Three of ours are missing.

KAISER AT BRITISH FRONT.

LIES TO ENCOURAGE GERMAN PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 9-40 p.m., Mar. 30.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, wiring from Headquarters, says the Kaiser has recently been to the British front. It was he who ordered that villages like Roisel and Lagnicourt should not be abadoned without fighting, hence it is palpably a false statement in the German communiqué that a thousand British dead were lying in Lagnicourt. In reality, our casualties there were few and not a single corpse was left on the ground. Such a lie is significant of the necessity for encouraging the German people and troops but the latter know the strength of the positions they have abandoned and the fictitious strength of the Hindenburg line, which runs through low, marshy ground and is completely observed by the British from the plateau above.

A German spy was caught in the British lines with microbes for spreading disease among horses.

ARGENTINA'S PROHIBITION OF GRAIN EXPORT.

DOES NOT APPLY TO PREVIOUS PURCHASES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 29.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., March 30.

It is understood that the Argentine prohibition of export of grain does not apply to grain, already purchased or loading. It is pointed out that the Allies concluded the bulk of their purchases in North America, Australia and India.

CRISIS IN SPAIN.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED THROUGHOUT.

SERIOUS ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, March 29.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., March 30.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Spain. Apparently Spanish censorship has suppressed previous explanatory telegrams.

Earlier telegrams from Madrid indicate serious economic and political situation. The Minister for Commerce stated that movement of shipping had almost ceased, exports had fallen to the minimum and importation of coal had ceased. The Government issued a proclamation denouncing as seditious an appeal to the people, the signatories of which have been put in prison and the discussion of which is forbidden. The appeal has not yet been received in London.

ALNWICK CASTLE TORPEDOED.

104 SURVIVORS AND 5 CORPSES LANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 9-40 p.m., Mar. 30.

The British steamer Alnwick Castle was torpedoed without warning on the 19th instant in the Atlantic 320 miles from England. The previous day she had rescued the crew of another torpedoed British ship. The passengers and the crew of both the vessels in the Alnwick Castle were abandoned in five boats, of which one landed on the Spanish coast with twenty-nine, including one stewardess. One child of eight had died and the survivors were suffering from frostbite. Three other boats were picked up during the week, one containing twenty-seven and another twenty-nine, and third twenty survivors together with five corpses.

The remaining boat has not been accounted for yet.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

INAUGURATION WORK IN U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Mar. 30.

Work in connection with the inauguration of the Indian Defence Force is proceeding satisfactorily. The presidents of the various tribunals for the United Provinces have been appointed and other members will, in each case, be nominated by the president. It is understood that the training will commence on the 1st April at the various corps headquarters.

The Lucknow Volunteer Rifles will attend the preliminary parade on Sunday. Thereafter parades will be held daily from 7 to 8 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. Sundays included.

(Continued from column 1.)

George to-day, who said, that the draft of the electoral reform Bill was already prepared. While the inclusion of women's franchise would be left to the vote of the Commons the majority of the Government favoured its inclusion. He had no doubt that it would be voted for by an overwhelming majority of the Commons.

GOVERNMENT BILL ISSUED.

TO RE-EXAMINE REJECTED AND DISCHARGED MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Mar. 30.

A Government Bill has been issued enabling fresh medical examination to be held of all men of military age previously medically rejected or discharged from the forces. It is estimated that a million men are affected.

PUBLIC KITCHENS IN SOUTH LONDON.

TO FEED A HUNDRED THOUSAND DAILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 5 p.m. Mar. 30.

The Ministry of Food is about to establish public kitchens to feed a hundred thousand daily in South London. It is hoped that the rich will patronise them.

U. S. AND GERMANY.

LATTER DOES NOT DESIRE WAR.

ATTEMPT TO SHIFT RESPONSIBILITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 9-40 p.m., Mar. 30.

Speaking in Reichstag Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg referred to the forthcoming extraordinary session of the United States Congress at which the question of war or peace between Germany and the United States would be decided. He declared that Germany never had the slightest intention of attacking the United States and did not desire war with America to-day. The renunciation of repeated offer to the United States to abandon unrestricted submarining was due to England's intensified blockading. Germany would not have to bear the burden of responsibility if America regarded that, as a reason to declare war on Germany.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

LOSSES IN THE WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 29.
Recd. 7 a.m., Mar. 30.

An Italian naval communiqué says:—During the week ended March 25th, 517 merchantmen of tonnage of 453,870 entered and 489 of tonnage of 375,560 left Italian ports. Four Italian steamers each under 2,000 tons and one sailingship of over 1,000 tons were sunk. One vessel was attacked and escaped.

ZINC OUTPUT SOLD TO BRITAIN.

VICTORIAN MEMBERS' SUPPORT TO NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Mar. 29.
Recd. 9-40 p.m., Mar. 30.

Mr. Hughes states that only the Commonwealth output of zinc, not all base metals, has been sold to Britain.

Fifty members of the Victorian State Parliament have unanimously decided to support the National Government.

"SOME THOUGHTS ON INDIA."

THE "OUTLOOK" ON THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

In an article entitled "Some Thoughts on India" the "Outlook" observes that, if the Imperial Conference is to have comprehensive and constructive results, the most difficult problem with which the sittings will be concerned will be that of India.

India's part in the war has rendered impossible a return to the old attitude of superiority towards her population. "An open hand of binding friendship." That phrase expresses the new appreciation which India's warriors have won for their race. But when an attempt is made to translate that sentiment into practice, the immensity of the problem is at once perceptible. India has a population approximately as large as that of Europe; it has far sharper divisions of castes, creeds, and classes. Of her 300,000,000 people, only about one in every sixty has learnt to read or write. Three-fourths of this vast agglomeration of humanity works upon the land for a wage which would not purchase a British working man's luxuries. Yet every one of those teeming millions is a free subject of the King-Emperor and entitled to all the privileges comprised in citizenship of the Empire. These claims have not been recognised in the past, especially in overseas Britain; the Indian is excluded altogether from Australia, he is suffered in South Africa under a form of indentured labour. It is hard to believe that this state of things can survive the war.—"India."

MOSLEM SHRINES IN BAGDAD.

REPORTED TO BE QUITE SAFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Pir Syed Ibrahim of Bagded, who has been resident in Bombay since 1912, has received the following telegram from the Naquib of Bagdad:—"All of us are well, thank God. The threshold together with the sacred Juma Mosque is protected. Let us know how you are."

The following reply has been sent by Pir Syed Ibrahim:—

"Received telegram, thank God, Rejoiced to learn all safe and happy."

EVENTS IN RUSSIA.

"DOWN WITH WILLIAM."

RUSSIAN LABOUR LEADER'S MANIFESTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 29.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Mar. 30.

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates has issued a manifesto to the people of all countries particularly the Germans denouncing the aspirations for conquest by the ruling classes.

The labour leader Tcheidze said:—The watchword of the manifesto is "Down with William." In addressing the Germans we do not loosen our grasp on our rifles.

BRITISH AND FRENCH LABOUR REPRESENTAIVES.

PROCEED TO PETROGRAD TO GREET NEW GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Mar. 30.
Recd. 9-40 p.m., Mar. 30.

A deputation of the British and the French Labour representatives will shortly proceed to Petrograd, to greet the new Government.

RUSSIAN STAND IN BUKOVINA.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 29.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., Mar. 30.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—The enemy attacked northward of Stanislavov but was repulsed. He was also repulsed southwestward of Brzezany.

Our counter-attacks southward of rivers Ussa and Tchabarioche were unsuccessful.

THE GERMAN WITHDRAWAL.

WHAT IT MAY MEAN.

Though we are amply warranted in laying stress upon the broad fact of the German withdrawal, says "The Times," we must be careful not to exaggerate the possible consequences. It has yet to be seen how far the enemy will go. Possibly, indeed very probably, they will retreat for a considerable distance, though by gradual movements, perhaps spread over several weeks. The loss of their elaborate entrenchments may not be quite the sacrifice it seems. The public have not yet realised that slowly and almost imperceptibly trench warfare, as we have all come to understand it, is diminishing on the western front. Almost without knowing it, we are drawing nearer to that resumption of the war of movement which must assuredly mark the closing phases of this mighty conflict. The methods and the tactics of to-day are not those of a year ago. The trench counts for less than it did, and this tendency will probably be intensified as time passes and as hostilities drift into new areas. The change will impose increasing demands upon our troops, it may require modifications of training, and it will certainly tax more severely the capacity of commanders of all grades. Again, we may take it as quite certain that the present German movements on the Somme and the Ancre imply an intention on the part of the enemy to shorten their line. If, as may be expected, they ultimately shorten it by many miles, they will have additional reserves in hand for special objects. But the German withdrawal may mean far more to us. It may temporarily disarrange in some areas our plans for the spring campaign. If our preparations have been made in the expectation of finding the enemy on a certain line, and when the time comes to strike he is many miles behind that line, delay is inevitable. Probably the German Staff, whose decision to fall back was certainly not made yesterday, have fully counted upon these considerations.

MANIPUR INFANTRY DOUBLE COMPANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 30.

The Rajah of Manipur has raised a double company of infantry in his State and in addition to bearing a portion of the cost of the company while serving with the Indian Army, his Highness has defrayed the expenses concerned with its recruitment amounting to Rs. 10,000, and will enlist and train a reserve of 100 men at a cost of Rs. 22,000 per annum.

BRITISH PRISONERS.

LORD DEWTON'S SURVEY.

MEN WHO DO NOT WANT TO RETURN.

In the House of Lords on Feb. 22 the Ecclesiastical Services (Ommission on Account of War) Bill passed through Committee, and the Consolidated Fund Bill was read a second time.

Lord Newton (representing the Foreign Office), replying to the Earl of Desart, said in Austria there were, roughly speaking about 200 British civilians interned and only two or three military officer prisoners. In Bulgaria there were no civilian prisoners and probably 500 or 600 military prisoners. In Turkey it was extremely difficult to obtain accurate information of any kind. So far as was known there were 700 civilians interned, while of military prisoners there were about 2,000 white and 8,800 Indian officers and men. These figures were supplied by the Turkish military authorities, and it was impossible to regard them as accurate. They did not account for a large number of missing men. In Germany there were about 4,500 civilians and 34,000 or 35,000 military prisoners.

In regard to Austria, there were arrangements whereby civilians over 51 were repatriated, but very few exchanges had taken place, and in view of the preposterous proposal made by the Austrian Government, it was unlikely that much progress would be made in that direction, because they had suggested that in return for 200 British civilians we should hand over no less than 10,000 or 11,000 Austro-Hungarian civilians interned here or in the colonies. On every other question the conduct of the Austrian Government in respect of prisoners had been a complete contrast to that of Germany, and in many respects we had little to complain of. British subjects had been treated with a great deal of consideration in Austria-Hungary. We had been unable to arrange any method of exchange for the military prisoners in Bulgaria. As to Turkey, we were acting in conjunction with the French Government, and had proposed that all Turkish civilians in the custody of the British and French Governments should be exchanged for all British and French subjects in Turkey. Regarding the military prisoners in Turkey, we were about to make a far-reaching proposal of exchange which he hoped would affect 20 per cent. of the military prisoners in Turkey. He trused that the proposal would be accepted.

RUHLEBEN CONDITIONS IMPROVED.

Coming to Germany, there was no arrangement except that for the exchange of men over 45. Nothing was gained by exaggerating the condition of prisoners in Germany and elsewhere. Their condition was sufficiently bad without exaggerating, and there was neither sense nor truth in *erpresenting, as was constantly done, that* Ruhleben was a sort of unspeakable hell upon earth and that every British internment camp was a paradise compared with it. It was a great mistake to suppose that civilians were undergoing greater hardships than those which were undergone by the military prisoners in Germany. Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador, had stated that the civilians in Ruhleben were undergoing less hardships than many military prisoners in some camps in Germany. The conditions in Ruhleben had greatly improved recently, because the German Government had permitted the British prisoners to organise the camp on their own lines, so as to make the conditions more tolerable. He could not understand why Bishop Bury had been attacked in this country. He went to Ruhleben by permission of the German Government and lived in the camp. Because he had given an accurate account of what he saw he was denounced as a pro-German. If one could not believe a bishop whom was one to believe? (Laughter.) Of the 650 prisoners at Ruhleben over 45 about 110 did not want to return to this country. It might be assumed that a corresponding proportion of the rest also desired to remain. That meant a considerable reduction in the 4,500.

A GERMAN RELAPSE INTO BARBARITY.

The Swiss Government had intimated that they could not accept any further contingents of exchanged prisoner. He regretted that exchanges were at present—he hoped only temporarily—entirely suspended.

The suspension of the arrangements was nothing but a relapse into barbarity on the part of the German Government. He believed that they cared little for the fate of German prisoners, and his firm conviction was that they were only interested in the fate of a few highly-placed personages who happened to be in our bands. The persons who were deserving of consideration were the officers and men who were captured in the early days of the war. They had suffered more than the civilians at Ruhleben. The House could rest assured that the Government would not cease doing all they could for British prisoners.

Viscount Bryce suggested that arrangements might be made for the exchange of prisoners into Norway and Sweden.

Lord Newton replied that in the view of the Admiralty that was perfectly impossible. When it was proposed a fortnight ago to send 300 incapacitated Germans in a hospital ship the German Government replied that the hospital ship would be torpedoed, although it had their own wounded, so the Admiralty decided not to send it. If he Dutch boats resumed sailing he would do his utmost to secure the repatriation of men over 45.—"Manchester Guardian."

LONDON HOTEL De LUXE
GRANT, ROAD, BOMBAY.

Fitted with Electric lights and fans throughout. Up-to-date Bar, Billiards refreshments, etc. Hot meals, delicious wines and special dinners on Saturdays and Sundays. Charges moderate. Apply MANAGER.

TRENCHES IN THE CLOUDS.

ITALIAN POSITIONS 7,000 FEET UP.

FANTASTIC BATTLE-GROUND.

Mr. Perceval Gibbon, "The Daily Chronicle" special correspondent with the Italian army, writing on February 15 says:—

Since the Austrians recently published the communiqué announcing their success with a great mine on the southern slopes of that rocky pinnacle of the Dolomites known as Lesser Lagazuoi, a blizzard has made that sector of the front inaccessible till last Monday, when the roads being reported passable (though there was constant danger from avalanches), I seized the occasion to go thither myself and learn on the spot the truth of the Austrian claims.

The positions which I visited are those situated beyond Cortina, once a favourite centre for mountain climbers, where the great Dolomite road rises and falls below that porcupine bristle of red rock peaks which is called the Dolomites. Here the snow of late storms lies in depths varying from 18 to 30 feet, and battalions of Alpini, Italy's regiments of grey clad mountaineers maintain bitter and incessant war upon the landscape, which has been stood on edge here. Officers in mighty hob-nailed boots point to the sheer rock walls of peaks 12,000 feet high, and relate casually how this was captured by a night attack; how others were stormed by bombers who scaled the rocky face, cigars in month, whence they lit the bomb fuses; likewise they indicate a point where a detachment of men and mules was killed by an avalanche, thus emphasising the significance of the notice along the road warning passers by of the danger from avalanches

Lessser Lagazuoi is a abrupt rock 2.779 metres in height. The Italian positions upon the face are roughly 7,000ft. up. These are reached by a terrible communication trench coiling up heartbreaking slopes. One moves, bent double, in pitch blackness, lit at intervals by deep windows, looking up the valley under a blinding sun, where in the distance the Austrian lines show faint grey traceries upon the immaculate snow slopes. These snow galleries are the work of the Alpini, who have excavated scores of miles on this front, the whole vast army, with mule transport, circulating invisibly as moles in a great system of snow warrens between [illegible]ns and the lower roads.

[illegible]NE THAT RETALIATED.

[illegible]ed finally at the rocky platforms [illegible]ut of the inert carcass of Lagazuoi [illegible]nstitutes the Italian front line at [illegible]t, against the end of which the Austrian mine was aimed. Here I [illegible] to talk at first hand with the men [illegible]strated that mine. Among them [illegible] expert who last year designed and supervised the work resulting in blowing the crown off the rock-group, called Castelletto, described in "The Daily Chronicle" by Mr. H. G. Wells. Later in the day, upon another mountain whose identity and whereabouts I must not indicate I saw the manner of these workings under the inmost heart of the bills, and beheld the bucking, screaming devils of compressed air drills.

The story of the Austrian mine was related by these mountaineers better than the official account. The Austrians did actually drive a gallery for a mine towards the Itlian positions while the latter proceeded forthwith to counter-mine. The Austrain work was still far short of completion when their listeners became aware of countermining work. They decided to load and touch off their fireworks, while there was yet time. The Italian mine was yet unchanged, but its proximity to the Austrian mine so altered the line of least resistance of the latter that instead of blowing through to the surface, the main effects of the explosion drove back along its own shaft, producing some score of casualties among the Austrians. The Italian casualties were nil. The event, portentously claimed as a success in the Austrian bulletin, is a standing joke among the Alpini.

THE ENEMY OVERHEAD.

I witnessed later in the day staple fighting which the weather permits on this front, from a point overlooking a vast white hollow. On one hand were knife-edge crests. Black spots in the rock faces were Austrian loopholes from galleries blasted in the rock, whence field machine-guns spattered into the valley. Opposite the heights were Italians, similarly fighting in rock tombs. Out on the naked snow, very far, and minute, were the black moving figures of the Alpini on ski. When the Austrian machine-guns and field-guns opened fire on them, each shot, sharp and distinct, diminished to a handclap in that great emptiness; but upon every boulder in the valley sat a bull-mouthed echo which took up the noise repeated it uproariously, and passed it on to the next till the whole vast theatre of red rock and dazzling snow was reverberant wild sound. The Italian guns answered, splashing shell in brief blossoms of flame about the Austrian loopholes, and again the ghostly choristers lifted their trumpet voices.

These are not the only sounds that travel upon snow. I came on a very secret observation post at the head of a back-breaking series of ladders in the rock clefts, where one was able to life one's head cautiously through a blowhole in the snow-crust and see above the disputed summit of the mountain, and actually hear as though in a whispering gallery tiny clear trickles of the speech of the Austrians in the snow and rock trench above. I heard the question: "Siehst du 'was?" ("Do you see anything?") and answer "Ich sehe nichts" ("I see nothing").

I cannot hope to convey through the staccato medium of a dispatch destined to be sent by telegraph the fantastic reality of that front, where war is proceeding upon ground which three years ago was known only to roped mountain climbers with guides. It is a land upon which mere movement is perilous; yet here the Alpini are pressing unceasingly upon the enemy, making the sheer edges of precipices into daily and nightly battlefields. Justifying their boast that the Austrians have never once driven them from a position once taken, they have hollowed the august mountains into fortresses, fitted them with aerial wire railways and changed their shape with giant mines. They have redeemed over 2,000 square kilometres of Italian soil.

CHERNIAVSKYS IN AMERICA.

LIONISED IN NEW YORK.

A correspondent writes:—New York daily and musical papers are seething with paragraphs and stories of the triumphs of Leo, Jan and Mischel Cherniavsky. They are truly in the public eye standing as they are at the pinnacle of the galexy of artists now in New York; popular with music lovers; loved in the best society as is testified by the rapturous reception accorded them by New York's Four Hundred at the Waldorf-Astoria and with the general public—which is not usually credited with loving music. Whether it is an "At Home" where New York's swagger Society gathers or at the people's popular concerts the Cherniavskys are lionized. It was a pretty picture to see the gaily dressed Society men and women, serious artists, and music lovers of New York filling up the great Carnegie Hall at the brothers' series of matinees. There were famous composers and conductors, painters, sculptors; several renowned singers, violinists and pianists, including their great admirer Harold Bauer. Nearly all the stars from the various theatres were present; in fact the leading lights of the musical art and social circles were there in all their glory.

The Chernavskys are booked up to the middle of March, when they sail for Australasia to fulfill their engagement there in May and June. This is the fourth visit of these Artists to Australasia.

LADIES' DEPUTATION TO VICEROY

MISUNDERSTANDING AMONG LAHORE LADIES REMOVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 30.

It appears that the non-participation of Lahore ladies from the recent ladies' deputation to the Viceroy was due to a misreading of the Government communiqué temporarily suspending indentured immigration, which they thought, kept indenture in abeyance on account of war exigencies, without paying any regard to the need of guarding the honour of Indian women. In view of this feeling Mrs. Sarala Devi Choudhuri, who was commissioned by them to do the needful, wired to Lady Mehta, giving reasons for non-participation in the deputation and stating that the Viceroy's recent assurance virtually proclaiming the doom of the present form of indenture and guaranteeing absolute safeguarding of the honour of Indian women has given them great satisfaction.

TRIBUNALS IN UNITED PROVINCES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 30.

The Lieutenant-Governor has constituted Exemption Tribunals for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and has appointed as Presidents of these tribunals the Civil officers named below:—5th (Mhow) Division, Jhansi, Mr. D. Calnan; in 7th Division, Agra, Mr. E. A. Molony; Meerut, Mr. D. L. Johnston; Dehra Dun and Mussoorie, the Hon. Mr. A. L. Saunders, C.S.I.; Bareilly, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Cobb; Naini Tal, Mr. P. Wyndham, C.I.E.; in 8th (Lucknow) Division, Lucknow, Mr. B. Lindsay; Allahabad, the Hon. Mr. H. C. Ferard, C.I.E.; Cawnpore, the Hon. Mr. H. C. Ferard; Benares, Mr. F. O. J. Pert; and Gorakhpur, Mr. H. K. Gracey.

FREEDOM AND UNITY OF ACTION.

Mr. Edward Price Bell, the London correspondent of the "Chicago Daily News" writes to "The Times": "From an old and able friend in Indiana I received this morning a letter in which he says: 'We all are watching our German-American friends closely.' It would be safe, I fancy, to wager heavily that President Wilson has directed, and is directing, shrewd glances in the same direction. Not in all likelihood, that he questions the patriotism of the body of German-American citizens, but that he feels somewhat less than easy concerning the possible conduct of a few Germanistic stalwarts in the larger German-American communities.

"If we must make war, we want no social fissures in the United States, any more than you wanted them in Britain. If, and when our country takes the fateful step. Wilson wants a public temper so hot throughout America that it instantly will burn to ash any revolutionary unrest, of any opposition by pacifist die-hards. Why? Because if our Government, in existing circumstances, struck for freedom, with a clashing nation behind it, it would be in danger of doing freedom the greatest disservice it ever has suffered at the hands of its friends."

The joint-magistrate of Gaya has sentenced eighteen accused in the Nadarigani Bakr-id riot case to terms of imprisonment ranging from nine to eighteen months and fines of three to five hundred rupees.

BOMBAY LEADS IN WAR LOAN RACE.

NEARLY 3 CRORES SUBSCRIBED.

GRAND TOTAL GETTING ON FOR 7 CRORES.

The following are the progressive totals of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to press:—

	Rs.
BOMBAY	2,95,48,300*
Bengal	2,36,06,100
Madras	19,19,900
United Provinces	24,09,500
Punjab	53,06,00
Burma	26,26,000
Bihar and Orissa	4,47,200
Central Provinces	10,84,200
Assam	1,05,200
Minor Administrations..	7,81,700
Total Rs.	6,78,34,100

*Eclusive of Rs. 1,37,850 subscribed through the Post Office up to 22nd March.

MR. D. LINDSAY'S APPEAL TO EMPLOYERS.

TO ASSIST EMPLOYEES TO INVEST IN WAR LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 30.

The Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is directed by the Committee of the Chamber to submit for the consideration of the members an appeal which has been addressed by Mr. D'arcy Lindsay Honorary Secretary of the Bengal War Loan Committee to the employers of labour regarding financial encouragement to employees to enable them to invest in the loan. He adds:—"I am to say that the Committee of the Chamber entirely approve of this proposal and they trust that the members will take steps to extend the necessary financial assistance to their employees, for they agree with the War Loan Committee that its extensive adoption would do much to popularise the War Loan throughout the country.

HELP FROM SUNTH STATE.

(From a Correspondent.)

SUNTHRAMPUR, Mar. 30.

A meeting was held yesterday in the palace hall in connection with war loan. H. H. the Raja Saheb of Sunth presiding. In addition to Rs. 75,000 already announced by the State, a further sum of Rs. 2,000 was subscribed. The Dewan subscribed Rs. 1,000 Mr. Edulji Ruttonji Rs. 3,000, Sheth Mahasudh Karamchand Rs. 2,000, Sheth Rupchand Dalsukh Rs. 2,000, Thakor Saheb of Hirapur Rs. 1,500, Mr. Parikh Hargovind Koderdas Rs. 1,000 and sundry other subscriptions raising the total to Rs. 1,04,000. A strong committee with the Dewan as chairman was formed to aid the cause.

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN CALNDD WARDS.

A public meeting of the residents of D. Ward will take place in the Hall of Vanita Vishram on Monday, the 2nd April, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to explain the advantages of the terms of the Indian War Loan, when Dr. K. E. Dadachanji will preside.

A public meeting of the citizens of C. Ward will be held at Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank Road, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, to explain the advantages of the terms of the Indian War Loan. The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji will preside.

MEETING AT BANSDA.

A representative meeting of officers and citizens and ryots of Bansda State was convened on the 28th instant under the presidentship of Mr. P. N. Billimoria, Dewan, in connection with the Indian War Loan. It was announced at the meeting that the State would invest in the Loan to the extent of Rs. 50,000. The Dewan contributed Rs. 3,000.

NEW HIGH COURT PLEADERS.

The following have been newly admitted as pleaders of the Bombay High Court:—Messrs. Bhagwan Sheshgir Degaokar, Mariel A. F. Coelho, Swami Ganpatrao Kulkarni, Ramchandra Vaman Kane, Raghanath Narsinh Kale, Vishvanath Gajanan Gadre, Amritlal Keshavji Charvada, and Ramchandra Balkrishna Hunnurkar.

"RANGOON VARTHAMAN" DEFAMATION CASE.

EDITOR'S CONVICTION UPHELD IN APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 30.

Mr. Justice Maung Kin delivered judgment this afternoon in the appeals of C. S. Appu, proprietor and editor of the Tamil newspaper, "Rangoon Varthaman" who was sentenced by the Western Sub-divisional Magistrate to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 in each of the two cases of defamation brought at the instance of D. K. Syed Ebrahim and M. P. Maricar by publishing an article containing an imputation that the complainants had collected money for public purpose and then contribute it in their own name and had presented a motor ambulance to the Government for the purpose of self-advertisement.

His Honour held the accused was actuated by unworthy motives in writing the article in question and as editor, should not be treated with leniency. The conviction was upheld, but the sentence, which was found to be excessive was reduced to three months' simple in each case, the fine standing in both cases.

REFLOATING OF THE "KABUL"

PORBANDAR'S OFFER TO BEAR COST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 30.

The administrator of the Porbandar State has on behalf of the Durbar offered to bear the whole cost amounting approximately to Rs. 25,000 of the salvage operations connected with the refloating of the river steamer "Kabul" which ran ashore on the sands, 11 miles south of Porbandar in May 1916. The offer has been gratefully accepted by his Excellency the Viceroy.

CAPTAIN CLIFFORD TAKEN PRISONER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 30.

Captain R. C. Clifford, is reported prisoner of war.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MAYAVARAM, Mar. 30.

The Sub-divisional Magistrate of Mayavaram delivered judgment yesterday in a case in which one Sriramulu Chetty, a weathy merchant of Madras prosecuted Gunny Rowther, his son and three others for cheating in respect of certain hundis. In April 1914 the accused bought from the complainant, diamonds worth about Rs. 20,000 and in part payment towards the same, gave certain bogus hundis drawn on a bank in Rangoon.

His Honour sentenced the first accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 and acquitted the second accused The other accused were sentenced to terms of imprinsonment varying from 8 months to 1 year.

SPACE-TIME.

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER'S GIFFORD LECTURES.

The University Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writing from Glasgow on February 23, says.—

The first course of Professor Alexander's lectures, which was completed in mail week, has, owing to the independence and originality of the lecturer's point of view, aroused much interest in Glasgow University. The philosophical view of the universe (God, man, and the world) which has prevailed during the last century has been largely influenced by biological conceptions, such as "organism," "evolution," &c., and it has sought to explain everything in terms of mind. But in recent years mathematical and physical science have made wonderful advances, which have strongly affected current philosophical thinking.

Greek science and philosophy before the time of Aristotle, and modern philosophy in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, had their roots in mathematics and physics; and from these, along with the latest developments of physical science, Professor Alexander draws much of his inspiration. Attention has in the past, he thinks, been given too exclusively to space, to the neglect of time, and he takes as the basis of his theory the position that space and time together form one stuff which he calls Space-Time, out of which the whole universe proceeds. Space-Time is motion, and as physical science regards the whole material world as consisting of motions in space, so Professor Alexander holds that not only matter but everything else arises from motion. His "motion," however, is neither material nor mental, but something more ultimate than either of these. Every part of Space-Time is a "motion," and these motions combine into more or less complex groups or systems of motions. When these groups have attained a certain degree and kind of complexity the quality of materiality (matter) emerges, when they attain a greater degree and a new kind of complexity the quality of vitality (life, organism) appears, and as the process goes on there emerge successively the qualities of mentality, perhaps of supermentality (*e.g.*, the minds of "angels"), and ultimately of Deity. We cannot explain why these qualities should emerge; we must simply accept their appearance as fact.

The first course of lectures has been devoted almost entirely to the exposition of Space-Time (*i.e.*, the system of motions which constitutes the universe) and to the consideration of the characteristics which belong alike to every finite being (*i.e.*, every part of the universe). In the second course, to be delivered next year, the "emergent qualities," which belong not to everything but only to some things or groups of motions, will be discussed.

This brief sketch indicates only a few of the main features of Professor Alexander's able and novel theory, and it fails to convey any just idea of the subtle thinking, the apt illustration, and the ready humour which appeared in all his lectures.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 30.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. M. L. Currie, I.C.S., is posted to Delhi. The Executive Council of the Governor-General is directed to meet at Simla.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. S. Middlemiss, Superintendent, Geological Survey, retires from service.

Mr. G. De. P. Cotter, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey, is appointed Curator, Geological Museum, vice Mr. H. Walker.

Mr. M. D'Cunha is appointed temporary Assistant Collector, Imperial Customs Service.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Sahib Pandit Daya Ram Sahni is appointed Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, vice Mr. Hargreaves on military duty.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Barnes, Principal, Agricultural College, Lyallpur, is appointed Imperial Chemist, Pusa.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. F. Milne, Deputy Accountant-General, Burma, has been granted one month's leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General S. M. Renny to be temporary Director-General of Ordinance.

The following gentlemen are appointed to Indian Army Reserve of Officers (Cavalry Branch). To be Second-Lieutents—D. P. McInnyre, L. F. E. Veurenu, T. R. Allmaud, St. J. L. Oliver, R. A. Maunder, A. C. Tatam, C. Hulatt, C. W. Waxwell.

INFANTRY BRANCH.

To be Second-Lieutenants:—D. A. Oliphant, H. Alder-Peters, A. A. B. Tegner, A. Fraser, J. M. Rendle, F. W. H. Laythorpe.

Major A. Sharp is appointed temporary Additional Deputy Secretary, Army Department.

Temporary Lieutenant J. Henderson, Surma Valley Light Horse; Honorary Captain A. M. Nevill, Assam Valley Light Horse; Major J. R. Tamsh; Captain E. H. S. Ferry, B.-N.-W. Railway Volunteers and Captain F. C. Carleton, Lucknow Rifles, are granted Volunteer Officers' Decoration.

The third anniversary of the Shri Ram Free Library, Poona, will be celebrated on the 7th of April, when the Hon. Mr. J. V. Patel, will preside. Mr. G. M. Chiplunkar of the Women's University will deliver an address.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University on Friday on the motion of the Hon. Mr. W. M. Hornell, Director of Public Instruction, extension of one year's leave was granted to Professors D. M. Bose and S. P. Agharkar who had been interned in Germany.

SWORD OF DAMOCLES.

AMERICA A NIGHTMARE TO GERMANS.

The prospect of war with the United States seems to be a nightmare for the Germans, writes the Berne correspondent of the "Morning Post," and their inspired writers are endeavouring to explain why it is impossible. Various of these alleged reasons have already been referred to. Dr. Emil Zimmermann, the German traveller and writer on Colonial matters, had in *Der Tag* of yesterday an article in which he drew attention to the power of the German-Americans settled in the United States. He declared that President Wilson knows perfectly well that "after the victory of the German Empire over the Entente" the ten to twelve millions of German-Americans will avow their Germanism with pride, and that very large numbers of Hungarians, Poles, Jews, and Scandinavians will throw in their lot with them. A German-American war, Dr. Zimmermann added, must arouse a feeling of hate of everything German that will certainly last long after the conclusion of peace, and he expressed the opinion that the persecution of Germans in the United States by an "Anglo-American mob" may be expected.

In the further course of his article Dr. Zimmermann discussed the question of German trade after the war. Germany cannot be too grateful to Germans who have settled in foreign countries, he observed, for they not only bought German goods, they also created a market for German goods among Anglo-Americans or other inhabitants of their second home, and "but for them the vast industrial development of the Empire would have been impossible." Dr. Zimmermann realises that Germans and German goods will be looked on differently by Britons and Americans after the war than was the case before and he sees only one means of counteracting this danger.

A GERMAN AFRICAN EMPIRE.

This, he says, is the establishment of a great German-African Empire, the existence of which would enable Germans in the United States and in English Colonies to say: "If you oppress and worry us we shall go to Great German Africa and will help there to increase the competition with American and English regions which furnish raw materials. According to Dr. Zimmermann, "the larger and the better equipped Great German Africa is, the wider it opens its doors to all Germans who have grievances in any part of world, the more civil liberty is permitted, and the more brilliant are its future prospects, the more certainly will this great German Colonial Empire become a force that will compel, especially the United States and the British Colonies, to treat their Germans and Germanism among them properly."

The Basel "Nachrichten" publishes an article it has received from Germany, in which the German view of the present situation is exposed for the benefit of the Swiss. The writer of the article says the German people observe with jujstified satisfaction that all the nations of the earth are in a state of extreme tension. He says, further, that Germans are naturally gratified by the knowledge that, although neutrals protest against the submarine war, they manifest no inclination to break with Germany on this point, and he declares that, from the German standpoint, President Wilson has suffered an indisputable fiasco.

The German writer indulges in somewhat wild language on the subject of the "Rochester" and the "Orleans," and considers this case identical with that of the *Lusitania*. In both these incidents, he contends, the "globe-trotting spirit" is the moving force, and he insists that if those two vessels sail it will be tempting God. The Basel "Nachrichten," in commenting on this article, says it is not God but the Germans who would be tempted by American seamen if the latter refuse to pay heed to German threats, and it writes: "The attitude of those American sailors is in reality nothing more than the application of the old seamen's motto *Navigare necesse est, vivere non necesse*. Either America must capitulate humbly before the German blockade, or, if she does not wish to do this, some American ship must have courage to take the first step and to establish by its fate whether Germany wishes war or not."

MEHSANA CITIZENS' ENTHUSIASM.

A large meeting of the citizens of Mehsana was held on the 23rd instant presided over by Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad, the Suba of Kadi District. A remarkable feature of the occasion was that the officials and non-officials vied with one another in trying to show clearly to the people assembled the advantages of investing money in the Government Securities now offered, and to impress upon them the desirability of showing their fidelity towards the British Government by liberal investments in these securities. The President made an eloquent speech, in which he urged every subject of his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad to contribute his share to the War-Loan, however humble it might be. District and local committees were formed to take steps for securing contributions.

There were 18,894 cases and 14,795 deaths from plague in India during the week ending March 24th. The following are the provincial figures:—Bombay Presidency and Sind, 2,578 deaths; Madras Presidency 259; Bengal Presidency 11; Bihar and Orissa 2,282; United Provinces 647; Punjab 164; Burma 147; Central Provinces 1,663; Coorg 1, Mysore State 141; Hyderabad State 668; Central India 218; Rajputana 186 and Kashmir 6.

HIGH COURT

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSION.

MURDER OF WIFE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

(Before Justice Macleod and a Special Jury.)

Emperor v. Ramchandra alias Rama Uma.

The accused was charged with having murdered his wife Gangabai in February last.

The Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. Jussawala appeared for the Crown.

Mr. H. B. Tyabji appeared for the accused.

The facts alleged by the prosecution were as follows. The accused married Gangabai some years ago. Soon after the marriage disagreement arose between the husband and the wife and there were frequent quarrels, and proceedings in police courts. The accused suspected Gangabai of inndelity. On the 25th January the accused went early in the afternoon to a house in Tank Bunder where Gangabai, was living with her mother, sister and other relations. The accused waited for some time outside their room occupied by them and then suddenly rushed into the room seized his wife, threw her down and stabbed her with a knife inflicting nine wounds on her two of these being on the back in the region of the lungs. The accused then threw down the knife and began to run. Gangabai staggered after him but fell down on reaching the road. She was then removed to the hospital for treatment. There a dying declaration made by her was recorded, in which she stated that she had been stabbed by her husband. Later Gangabai died of pleurisy which ensued in consequence of the two wounds inflicted on her back. The knife found in the room was bloodstained and the accused's dhotar was on his arrest found to have stains of blood on it. The knife was subsequently identified by a dealer in cutlery as having been sold by him to the accused.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

The accused made a statement in which he said that he went to the house in Tank Bunder on the day of the commission of the offence in order to forcibly carry away his wife to his own house and there cut her nose. In trying to take her away a scuffle ensued in the course of which the injuries were inflicted.

The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty on the charge culpable homicide not amounting to murder in the lesser degree.

His Lordship in addressing the prisoner said that he had been found guilty by the jury. Whatever faults he had to find against his wife he was not entitled to take the law into his own hands. He had been found guilty of a savage assault on his wife and his Lordship would sentence him to undergo seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

"AGENT OF THE DACCA NAWAB."

RETRIAL ORDERED.

Emperor v. 1. Syed Abdul Reman Syed Mahomed, 2. Gordhan Gopal Soni.

The facts of this case were reported in our issue of yesterday.

The accused made no statement.

At the conclusion the jury brought in a verdict of guilty by a majority of 5 to 4 on the charge of conspiring to commit an illegal act and a verdict of not guilty by a majority of 5 to 4 on the charge of theft and abetment of the same. The jury were thereupon asked to retire again and reconsider their verdict. The jury, however, returned about half an hour later and intimated that their verdict remained the same and they were divided in the same manner. The jury was thereupon, discharged.

His Lordship intimated that there would have to be a retrial in the case and inquired of Mr. Baptista whether he had any objection to the case being transferred to the next Session.

Mr. Baptista said that the complainant was a foreigner and it would be hard on him

His Lordship said he would consider the matter on Monday.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A CASTE DISPUTE.

COMPENSATION TO INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS.

(Before Justice Marten.)

Bhicoobai & another ..... Plaintiffs

v.

Hariba Raghuji Jambooker & others Defendants.

This was a suit filed by the second plaintiff to recover out of the immoveable property of the Fulmali caste certain sums of money amounting in all to Rs. 7234, which were paid by the plaintiff in order to set aside a Judicial sale of the said immoveable property and certain other attachments which had been made against this property in suit No. 559 of 1911.

Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji with Mr. H. B. Tyabji appeared for the second plaintiff.

Mr. B. J. Desai with the Hon. Mr Strangman appeared for defendants 1 to 10.

Mr. J. M. Mehta with Mr. M. V. Desai appeared for the 11th and 12th defendants.

The material facts are that a suit was filed by one Shanker on behalf of himself and all other members of the Fulmali caste against two other members, for an account of certain moneys of the caste received by the two such members and for further relief.

This action was authorised by a resolution of the caste. By the decree of 2nd July, 1912, Heaton J. dismissed this suit (No. 559 of 1911) and the court ordered that the plaintiff had to pay to the defendants their costs of the suit except of two full days hearing on issue 4 and that the defendants had to pay to the plaintiff his costs of two full days and that one set of costs was to be set off against the other An appeal against this decree was dismissed and after various proceedings in execution for costs of the defendants to the extent of Rs. 3,658 and odd, it was ultimately ordered by Mr. Macleod J. sitting in Chambers that the plaintiff and all the members of the Fulmali caste should pay to Shanker's attorney the said sum of Rs. 3,658-5-6 and the costs of the summons and that order. In consequence of this order there was an attachment by the defendants and three members of the caste took out a summons to set aside the attachment. That summons was dismissed with costs and there was no appeal from this order. Accordingly the property was put up for sale and on 17th June 1914 "the right, title and interest of the appellant Shanker and of all others the members of the Fulmali caste" in the property were sold to one Narayan Narso Ketkar for Rs. 3,900.

SUMMONS TO SET ASIDE SALE.

On 10th July, 1914, the present second plaintiff took out summons to set aside the sale under O. 21 R. 89 in order to prevent the property being sold at an undervalue and to preserve it for the caste. The second plaintiff was formerly a trustee and treasurer of the caste. The second plaintiff was formerly a trustee and treasurer of the caste. Ultimately however the second plaintiff paid off the whole of the attachment. The aggregate of these payments amounted to Rs. 7,234. The second plaintiff now brought this suit on 4th October 1915 to recover that sum from the members of his caste, viz. the defendants and for a declaration of charge on the immoveable property in respect of Rs. 7,234 paid by him. His case was that when he paid off the attachments in order to preserve the caste property from being sold in execution, he had no intention of making a gift to the caste of the moneys necessary for him to pay in order to set aside the sale.

FIRST PLAINTIFF DISCHARGED.

His Lordship discharged the first plaintiff when the case came on for hearing because she being a surety for the second plaintiff in obtaining a loan from one Gangaram, had no longer any interest in the matter, as Gangaram had sued the second plaintiff for the moneys advanced and obtained judgment.

PLEA OF WANT OF JURISDICTION.

At the hearing 11th and 12th defendants were willing that the plaintiffs should have a charge on their shares. They accordingly made terms and were discharged. The plaintiff on his part abandoned his claim against all the defendants personally but this was not to prevent the plaintiff from obtaining a decree affecting the shares of the members of the caste in the caste property. This claim was resisted by the defendants on various grounds among which the chief ones were that the Judicial sale and warrants for attachment were all made per in curiam without Jurisdiction and were not binding on the caste and that even if they were binding, the plaintiff was not entitled to any charge on the property, for it was contended that as he was not entitled to a personal decree against all the members of the caste he could not by attachments get at the caste property.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment said that numerous technical points of law and practice arose in this suit. The plaintiffs' case was put on Sections 69 and 70 of the Indian Contract Act and particularly on the latter section. His Lordship thought that on this section the plaintiff would be entitled to succeed and quoted the words of Sir Lawrence Jenkins in 38 Cal. p. 7 in support of his view:—

"The terms of section 70 are unquestionably wide but applied with discretion they enable the courts to do substantial justice in cases where it would be difficult to impute to the persons concerned relations actually created by contract.'

What the plaintiff did was lawful. Further he did this for the caste and he did not intend to do it gratuitously. His Lordship also thought the other members of the caste have enjoyed the benefit of his deed, for their shares in caste property had been preserved from a sale at an undervalue. Prima facie therefore the plaintiff was entitled to compensation. The question then, was how far the plaintiffs' position was affected by the warrants of attachment. His Lordship thought that the caste was bound by these attachments as between themselves and the judgment creditors. His Lordship applied section 70 of the Contract Act, but he thought it would be most unfair to make a personal decree simpliciter against the members of a large body. It might in form be necessary to make a personal decree but his Lordship thought this could be obviated by the plaintiff undertaking not to levy execution except against the immoveable property in question or the shares of the members of the caste therein.

SECOND PLAINTIFF ENTITLED TO COMPENSATION.

His Lordship accordingly ordered that the second plaintiff was entitled to compensation in respect of the moneys paid by him; that on the second plaintiff by his counsel undertaking not to levy execution except against the immoveable property or the shares of the members of the caste therein, the defendants and all other members of the caste to pay to the second plaintiff the sum of Rs. 7,234 and costs of this suit. Liberty was given to apply. Costs of the 2nd plaintiff against the defendants to be paid out of the immoveable property of the caste.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 2ND OF APRIL, 1917.

BEFORE MR JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

470-16.—Payne & Co., Narsinghdas Tekchand v Shridhar Shivram Gosair, Khand L & M.

1397-16.—Mehta D & L, Tyabji Abdul Husein v. Fatmabai widow & ors, Mulla & Mulla, Mehta D & L.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1413-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Dungarsi *Lakhmidas v. Keshavji Meghji & Co.*, a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co., Part Heard

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S REPORT.

597-15.—Captain & V, Velji Kara v. Dayal Khatau & ors, Madh K & Ch.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 596-22439-16.—Mulla & M, Ratanji Virpal & ors v. Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Payne & Co.

934-16.—Bhimji & Co., Anantrao Bhicaji Subnis v. Napu Patramal & ors, Judah & S.

683-16.—Ragh N & Co., Hafez Abdul Sakoor a firm v. Mowji Ludha & anr, Madhowji K & Ch.

1250-16.—Ragh N & Co., Krishnarao Mahadev Samel v. Carim Sulleman, Chitnis M & K.

292-15.—Payne & Co., The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navign. Co. Ld. v. Bragendra Kesho Chowother, Edg G W & Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER S REPORT

IN CHAMBERS.

In Re Suit No. 1639 of 1914.—Metha D & Lalji, In Re Indian Trusts Act II. of 1882 and in Re Indian Trustees Act XXVII. of 1886 and in Re Deed of Trust dated 8th September, 188 v. Shamkorabai widow, Petitioner Payne & Co., Little & Co.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL

LIST A ATTORNEYS.

787-12.—Dubash & Co., Wasudev Krishnarao Kothare v. Balabhai Ramra Kothare, 19-3-17.

1042-11.—Mans H M & Co., Narandas Lalchand a firm v. Panchand *Harilal & ors*, 26-3-17.

S S 268-16.—Pandia & Co., M. Fakirji v. Maneckji Ardesir Limboowalla, 26-3-17.

T & I J In Re Administrator General's Act II of 1874 and Re Haji Cassam Noor Mahomed, deceased, Little Co., Haji Mahomed Haji Ali Petitioner, Ismail Hassam Chunawalla, Applicant v. The Administrator General of Bombay, 2nd Petitioner, Nadersha & D, Notice Captain & V, Rustomji & Gurwalla 26-2-17

394-18.—Merwanji K & Co., Salaybhai Jafferji & ors v. Abdul Hoosein Lookmanji & ors, Notice 14-3-17.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882, Captain & Vaidya, In Re the Bombay Weaving & Mafg & Co., Ltd. (In Liquidation) v. Bhanji Dharmsey Shaporia, Petitioner, Parties concerned, 10-3-17.

1199-16.—Dikshit D & Pur, Jamnadas Motichand v. Chandulal Bulakhidas ors, Amin & Desai, 23-3-17.

1329-16.—Ardesir H D & Co., Badloo Baker v. Fakir Mahomed Haji Ebrahim, Rustomji & Gir, 26-3-17.

S S 287-17.—D J Mantri, Sardarmal Vanna & ors v. Lalji Morarji, J Order 26-3-17.

1340-16.—Edgelow G W & Co., Moonji Jootha Bai Gulab & anr, Payne & Co., 29-3-17.

O S 270-17.—Motichand & D, Ambalal Mohanlal & Co. a firm v. Thakkar Nanji Goculdas, Pandia & Co., 5-3-17.

In Re *Indian Co.'s Act VII. of 1913.*—Merwanji K & Co., In Re the Mac Donald Hosiery Mills Ltd. (In Liquidation) v. Vicaji Nowroji Taraporewalla, Petitioner, R D Sethna, Official Liquidator, Parties concerned, To settle list of contributors.

LIST B COUNSEL.

253-16.—Jehangir G & B, Mahomed Yusuf Jacob & anr v. Bai Aishabai widow & ors, N C Dalal, Jamsetji R & D, Little & Co., For consent Judge's order.

C C 805-16.—Daphtary F & D, Dayabhai Mangaldas a firm v. Maneckjal Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai, Edgelow G W & Co., For Direction.

175-15.—Patell & Ezekiel Kaderbhoy Mahomedally Bootwalla v. Krishnabai widow & ors, Tyabji D & Co., 19-3-17.

797-14.—Merwanji K & Co., Bansidhar Gopaldas a firm v. Lakhmidas Ludha & ors, Mirza M & M, 22-3-17.

187-17.—Subnis & Gore, Bai Yeshwantibai Anandrao Saklardande v. R P Wagle & Co. a firm, Amin & Desai, 27-3 17.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VII. of 1913 and Re John Marshall & Co. Ltd (In Liquidation)—Motichand Erie Prophet Petitioner v. Sarandas Dalpatrai Talota Applicant, Payne & Co., Petition for hearing.

SUMMONS ADJ URNED INTO COURT.

O S 244-17.—Motichand & D, Vithoo Nathaji Ingle v. Apolonario Jose De Souza & anr, Ard H D & Co., Ch Sd 6-3-17.

O S 68-17.—Sham M & H, Yeshwantrao Khanderao & ors v. Hirabai widow and anr, Little & Co., Ch Sd 23.

FOILING GERMAN "INTRIGUE"

NEW POLITICAL FORCES IN SPAIN.

The revolt of Spain against Germany, who had thought she had dominated this country, is complete, says the Madrid correspondent of the "Daily News," writing on Feb. 17. Many people had feared that the Romanones Government was powerless to swim against the stream. For all such the reply to Mr. Wilson's Note was a surprise. Its tone, at once virile and judicious, caused consternation in the German and Austrian Embassies.

Not many months ago a wireless station intercepted and decoded a telegram from Prince Ratibor, the German Ambassador, asking his Government for a remittance of several million marks for the purpose of founding some new journals "and turning out Romanones." The Press commented on it in no measured terms.

The Prince must have sent another message, for shortly afterwards more than one new journal obviously inspired by pro-German politicians, appeared both here and at Barcelona, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Bilbao, while other older papers had their subventions increased.

This campaign has, however, been as futile as it has been indefatigable. The nation saw what was the motive power of the manoeuvre, and so, to speak, isolated it behind a sanitary moral cordon.

A NEW FORCE IN POLITICS.

Two other things have happened to checkmate Germany's plan for the spiritual conquest of Spain. The first of these is the foundation of the "Anti-Germanophile League." The "Espana," one of the most important of the reviews of Spain, with a large circulation among the most influential and intellectual circles, drafted a patriotic anti-German manifesto, which was signed by over 100 University professors, about 80 publicists, 20 senators and deputies, 60 painters, sculptors, and black-and-white artists, several hundred doctors, engineers, lawyers, architects, financiers, merchants, manufacturers, and landowners. In all, several thousand men of importance have joined the movement, and the new League is already an active fighting force in politics.

TERRORIST CAMPAIGN.

The second fact is the Note of the Central Empires on the blockade of neutrals. Spain lives mainly by its commerce with France, Great Britain, and Italy. It has been possible to carry on the export trade so far, though many Spanish ships have been sunk by German pirates, but if Germany succeeded in all her objects more than a million families of miners, fruit merchants, and wine growers would be ruined. The seaports and the districts which live on the export trade are seething with indignation. The authorities are even afraid of attacks on German and Austrian Consulates. Disorders are, in fact, already occurring.

The situation is grave. All who have suffered in their interests unite in urging the Government to set a watch on the German and Austrian ships which have takes refuge in Spanish ports, and to intern all Germans residing along the coast and near the French and Portuguese frontiers.

On their side the Germans and the Jaimists and all who place hatred of the Allies above love of their country are preparing a campaign of terrorism. They are, it is said, purchasing arms and dynamite, and are threatening the railways which lead to France and Portugal.

AUSTRALIA'S PLEDGE.

STIRRING SPEECH BY MR. W. M. HUGHES.

In the Federal House of Representatives in mail week Mr. Hughes, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, announced the policy of the new Government.

After reviewing the circumstances leading to the formation of the Ministry, he said that the present Parliament was a Committee of Public Safety, deliberately elected to deal with the war. Every member was pledged to subordinate all things to this.

Mr. Fisher had pledged Australia's last man and last shilling in the great struggle. With few exceptions, and until quite recently, it had been fully recognised that this was the first and greatest function of Parliament.

The war still raged, and more furiously than ever. Far from showing signs of abatement, it had now taken a new and more dreadful shape, menacing the very foundation on which the Empire stood.

AUSTRALIA'S DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

The need for effective Government at this juncture was overwhelming. He felt humiliated that the tumult of faction and party had drowned the voice of Australia calling her sons to defend her. Other nations engaged in the dreadful conflict were facing it unitedly. Australia only seemed unable to close her ranks in the face of the common enemy.

Proceeding, Mr. Hughes dealt with the attitude of the official Labour party. Dealing with the present state of the war and the need for men, Mr. Hughes said that in October last, when the Referendum Bill was brought in, there was great need for men.

The Government intended to respect the decision of the people, but this decision did not mean, as some would have it, that Australia was war-weary, but only that Australia did not believe in Conscription.

Australia's determination was to fight with every ounce of energy she could gather by the side of Great Britain and her Allies until a decisive victory brought the world lasting peace. The need for men was greater, if anything, than in October last. All the Dominions had been asked to send more men. To all save those who were wilfully blind it was obvious that the fury of the war was reaching a terrific climax, in which all things were possible.

VITAL PROBLEMS.

The war had created many vitally important problems. Many of these were Imperial in their nature. The Dominions had been summoned to a Conference to consider these. That Conference marked a new epoch in Imperial development. It would cover all matters directly relating to the war or arising therefrom.

For the first time the voice of the self-governing Dominions will be heard on the great questions of war and peace, Imperial trade, the constitution of the Empire, and the control of the Pacific.

The Conference would meet shortly. The matter was urgent. The delegates from Australia must leave the Commonwealth almost immediately. The Government would maintain in its entirety a white Australia policy.

HIS POLICY.

The administration would rest upon the foundations of responsible Government. Ministers would pursue a policy of sound finance. It was hoped to make such financial arrangements with the States as would avoid dual taxation of the same asset.

He would not countenance the odious policy of driving men out of employment in order to compel their enlistment. His policy on the tariff question would be to develop Australian production and industry and proceed with such amendments to the present tariff as might be necessary to attain this end.

The Government would deal with returned soldiers and sailors by a policy worthy of the great sacrifices they had made.

The speech was punctuated with cheers, which were renewed when Mr. Hughes resumed his seat. Mr. Hughes gave notice to move that the Imperial Parliament be asked to extend the life of the Commonwealth Parliament until six months after the declaration of peace, or until October 8 next, whichever came first.

NEEDS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

SPEECH BY MR. H. A. L. FISHER.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher (President of the Board of Education) recently addressed the annual meeting of representative managers of London County Council Elementary Schools at the County Hall, Spring Gardens.

One result of the war, said Mr. Fisher, was an increase in juvenile crime and misdemeanour. An effective method of meeting this was the provision of abundant play-centres, and the Board of Education was in a position to make grants for play-centres. The reports of the medical officers of the Board of Education were most interesting, but they should be supplemented by private effort to ascertain whether the children were overworked or underfed, and as to the condition of their homes. He called attention to the defect of imperfect relation between the school and the business world, remarking that we must organise a system by which children might pass fluently from the school into the particular line of life that suited their aptitudes. In this system the knowledge of the schoolmaster would be most valuable. But there was dissatisfaction as to the position of the teacher, and there was also a desire for an extended national system of popular education. He thought that a great expansion of our national system could only be obtained if we were prepared, in the first place, to improve the position of the teacher. If the most moderate of the Birmingham proposals were carried out it would require an addition of 5,000 to our teachers, and the problem of the recruitment of the profession was at the root of educational advance. There was a current idea that one effect of education was to weaken the primitive virtues. But the war in which we were engaged was being waged by more highly-educated armies than any in the whole course of history. The war had not proved the bankruptcy of education. He did not say it had caused the great moral qualities exhibited by our race, but it had not suppressed them. There was an uncomfortable feeling that the world would be a more difficult place to live in than it was in the past, that the old days of pleasant leisure had gone. He believed that competition would become keener and more acute, and that without a standard of education far higher than that which we had attained it would be impossible for the British race to maintain its position in the world.

THE WAR MIND.

MOBILISE THE MORAL POWER OF THE EMPIRE.

The following article by the Right Hon. Sir Edward Morris, K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of Newfoundland, appeared in the "Pall Mall Gazette" in mail week:—

It is always well, but especially so in the midst of a great crisis, to possess not only a clear understanding of the spirit that prompts and inspires our action, but also an equally clear apprehension of our ultimate purpose and the means necessary to attain it. To ensure success the head must act in unison with the heart.

Of the spirit of our race, the spirit that permeates the British Empire from its central citadel to its remotest outpost, there is not the shadow of a doubt. It is one of essential deep-rooted unity, manifesting itself in a passionate devotion to the Empire, an invincible resolve to preserve its integrity, and an inflexible determination to uphold, protect, and vindicate the rights of the weak against the strong and unscrupulous oppressor. The forthcoming Empire War Cabinet, now on the eve of assembling, is, to my mind, a most remarkable manifestation of our unity. It is a trumpet-tongued proclamation to the world of our oneness of spirit. And the magnificent gallantry, heroic endurance, and unconquerable courage of our sons in France and Flanders, in Greece, Egypt, and Mesopotamia prove—if proof be necessary—that the fighting spirit of our race, when aroused in a just cause, has lost none of its fire since the days of Wellington and Nelson.

THE SPIRIT OF THE RACE.

And in the homes, the factories, and on the farms throughout the Empire the spirit of loyalty, sacrifice, and endurance is hardly less nobly manifested. Our wives and daughters, sisters and sweethearts, have, as ever in hours of trial, been a source of inspiration, comfort, and help. Theirs, perhaps, is a higher courage than that which sustains men amid the privations and risks of the trenches, and transforms them into heroes in the mad rush and tumult of the charge. It recalls the words of Moore:—

> Thou hast call'd me thy Angel in moments of bliss,
> And thy Angel I'll be, 'mid the horrors of this,—
> Through the furnace, unshrinking, thy steps to pursue,
> And shield thee, and save thee—or perish there too!

Yes, as to the spirit of the race there is no room for even the shadow of misunderstanding.

But while we may speak of the war spirit with unshaken confidence, so splendid and so unmistakable is its unifying influence, there is an element of doubt in regard to what has been called "the war mind." In other words, are we quite clear not so much as to our ultimate purpose as to the means necessary to attain it? Our purpose is, of course, fixed and unshakable: we are determined to win the war at all costs. And—thank God!—there is in our minds a conviction, born of a knowledge of the strength and resource of the Empire, that we shall win.

The really important, the vital question is: Are we utilising all our strength and resources to the best advantage? Are we seeking, and seeking incessantly, to ascertain whether we are concentrating the whole or merely a part of our energies and resourcefulness upon the supreme task before us?

OBLIGATION AND SACRIFICE.

There is a danger, it seems to me, and one to be sedulously guarded against, of leaving the prosecution of the war to our brave boys in the fighting line and our gallant lads on the high seas. In this stupendous struggle for our freedom as individuals, as a race, and as an Empire, it is essential that we, one and all of us, civilians as well as soldiers and sailors, play our part. The men in the ice-bound trenches and those who man our ships on the wintry seas are uncomplainingly enduring the cruellest hardships, their every thought being concentrated upon winning the war. They possess "the war mind."

We who, thanks to them, enjoy the comfort and security of our hearths and homes, have the solemn obligation of sacrifice and self-denial, for their sakes as well as for our own, resting upon us. If the war is not to drag on indefinitely, re-decimating our already decimated manhood, attenuating our resources and impoverishing hall and hamlet, the whole of the moral as well as the physical man and woman-power of the Empire must be mobilised. The obligation of sacrifice and self-denial must be observed and discharged in spirit as well as according to letter.

A clear appreciation of the tremendous importance of the struggle in which we are engaged will make manifest many ways in which the individual can help to promote the common cause. The "war mind" will bring home to us all the value and need of individual personal effort and personal sacrifice. The "war mind" will stimulate and direct that moral and physical energy and purpose which are essential to speedy and conclusive victory.

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LONDONERS AT YPRES.

ENEMY TRIBUTES TO THEIR DASH.

A DARING RAID.

Mr. H. M. Tomlinson, the special correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader" with the British Army in the field writing on February 22, says:—

Some of our Territorial battalions already cherish traditions as jealously as though they were Regular regiments able to claim the best honours between Blenheim and South Africa.

Yesterday I saw the men come out of the Ypres salient with—I use the words of an adjutant—"their tails not only up but wagging." They had created a new record in the way of raids. A colonel, while adjusting his monocle, deprecated reference to this affair. "It is all in the day's work," he said lightly.

Yet candour compels me to admit this colonel looked pleased. There is good reason for satisfaction, anyhow, when the day's work brings in one German officer, 119 other ranks (the 185th Regiment, and Prussians), seven machine-guns, and includes much else I shall come to in a minute. I am glad to add, too, that the men are Londoners, really and truly Cockneys

They kept shyly insisting yesterday on the fact they were Territorials, as though it had a special significance. In real life they used to be clerks and warehousemen, and some were in the soft goods trade. But they compelled the German officer, fresh from witnessing their business-like methods with something other than soft goods, to admit that the British infantry was the best in the field. There was a modest effort to dissuade him but he wouldn't have it. He knew. He had fought on every front.

FAMOUS NAMES.

Midway between Hill 60 and the Bluff—ominous names in the dread salient which even people at home will never forget—our line is compressed by a minor enemy salient. That particular German patch is 500ft. in width, and the complexity of trenches backing its firing line are about the same in depth. Not a nice place to tackle; but it was the point chosen by the Londoners for their purpose of record breaking. It serves to show their sublime—confidence.

Anyhow, they justified their faith. With a full knowledge of the affair, I feel safe in saying that men who have had their wits sharpened on the hard stones of the capital in the struggle for existence, were more likely than others to make the job of this raid so expeditious, neat, and complete. Moreover, it was the first time most of the men had been over the top. London is a great city!

The prefatory work with the guns left the Germans guessing. "They didn't know which we had marked for diss," said a sergeant, casually, pointing will appreciate his remark. A broken mess was made of the barbed wire for some distance. On Tuesday evening, while there was still plenty of light. Hill 60 was "plentifully plastered and the old Boche got wise and began to rebel a raid there."

HAIL OF BOMBS.

He was wrong, though. Our trouble was that we could not get into line in the firing line, owing to its boldly zig-zagging configuration. It had to be done in No Man's Land. For a brief moment the Boche, who could not see what was happening on the fated spot owing to the really terrible uproar and coruscations of a hail of Stokes bombs (the larger sort) tested them with some shrapnel. But the Londoniers merely put their tin hats straight and went on assembling. The shrapnel, nervous lest its presence was really needed elsewhere left again to see.

The lads advanced up to their own curtain of "Stokes," which is far more nerve-trying than the work of field batteries. That variety of bomb is most awe-inspiring, both in appearance and effect. Then the boys got to work.

Each knew his particular job. Some could say "Hands up" or "Come out" in German. Some survivors in the German front line were waiting with their hands up, and were escorted home. Others owing to the planning of the German trench system there, were making off up side alleys all unaware that our flanking parties were shepherding them along converging lines, and that presently everybody would meet.

HANDS UP.

Suspicion took the Germans, however, for they heard behind them horns calling "Tally ho!" and "Hark for'ard!" and they waited at the rendezvous with their hands up—a gesture which our leading files ignored for the moment. Coming from different directions, and meeting as arranged, the leading Tommies rushed at each other and shook hands over it, while the Prussians still looked on, in the passive attitude of submission. That was at the third German line. Very fine going indeed!

These hunting horns, carried for the occasion, then rallied the men to various tasks. "I came along," a lieutenant told me, "and met the corporal I was looking for. "Here's the company's headquarter dug-out, sir" he said to me. Fine chaps to work with. They went about dodging, a puzzled German bombardment, just as though they were mopping up a mail day, and it was near post time. Each carried a sandbag, and they brought 'em back full of valuable evidence of all sorts."

The men were told to give the enemy every chance to surrender. But those in some dug outs were obstinate, or frightened. Not so a German officer seen down below at a telephone. He stoutly refused to come out—"So—er—I had to switch him off, sir," said a corporal, blushing.

A fine mine shaft was destroyed. Every machine-gun in the place was either captured or destroyed. The German officer commanding the machine-guns was killed. One section of the German trench, near to our own lines, was of concrete, built with compartments holding stores of grenades. Explosive charges destroyed the lot.

The German guns were now frantic, but were still guessing wrong. The Londoners, in a full hour, had time to ruin the whole area. Then, the work being completed, they dodged intermittent trench mortaring till they were back, with all their prisoners and collections of Teuton military curios, in their own lines again. Their casualties were slight.

Now the Boche artillery and trench mortars, which had wanted to hate us, but were nervous lest they should punish their own, got with great weight on to the position we had vacated. Some of our own explosives, left behind with sullen fuses, now went off in great style, "and yet I didn't think," mused a company officer, "that place could be made worse than we left it." For the second time the Londoners, this time shouting with laughter, silence being no object, got on their parapet to see the Boche thoroughly pound his own front.

LORD RONALDSHAY ON HIS TASK.

EDUCATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

A few days ago, writes Mr. Nihal Singh in the "Pall Mall Gazette," I asked the Earl of Ronaldshay, the Governor-designate of Bengal, if he was going out to India with a cut-and-dried programme in his mind as to the changes that he intended to introduce during the five years of his term of office.

"No," he replied. "It would be wrong for me to go out there with a definite scheme. I wish to look around when I get there before I determine what I shall do."

Referring to his stay in India as one of Lord Curzon's aides-de-camp, he added: "I was not very long in Bengal, and I have been away for some time. Things change—even in the East—especially in time of war."

To further questions, Lord Ronaldshay replied: "I wish to see some administrative reforms carried out in Bengal. Several districts in that Presidency are too large and cumbersome for a single officer to administer, and I wish to do what I can to lighten the responsibilities of such officers."

NO CONTENTIOUS MEASURES.

"What about reforming the Calcutta Municipality?" I asked.

"That is a contentious measure, I believe, and I understand that so long as the war lasts measures of this character, can only be dealt with by consent," he replied.

I reminded him that illiteracy was appalling in Bengal—as, indeed, it was in the whole of India—facilities were poor and inadequate, and the rate of progress was painfully slow.

Without challenging my statement, Lord Ronaldshay answered that he intended to do all in his power to advance education. "It is largely a question of money," he said, and he implied that the Presidency had to content itself with the grants made by the Imperial Government.

I asked if the Government of Bengal could not influence the Imperial Government to be more generous. He believed that it could. At any rate, he certainly intended to do his utmost to extend and to improve education. That was one point on which his mind was quite made up. He knew, however, that the task was gigantic, and patience was essential.

He especially deplored the lack of trained teachers, but said that the Government could do much to remove this lack. He declared that arrangements should exist in India to enable Indians to acquire efficient training in the highest branches of medicine, engineering, and all sorts of arts and crafts.

Soon we drifted to a discussion of the aspirations of the "educated classes." His lordship contradicted the report that he was hostile to such aspirations or that he was even apathetic towards them.

THE CALIBRE OF THE INDIANS.

He declared that the part India had chosen to take in the war had undoubtedly moved him, and had natuarlly made him more sympathetic towards his Indian fellow-subjects. But even before the great struggle began, and Indians had mingled their blood with that of the British on European and other battlefields, he sympathised with the legitimate aspirations of Indians.

He went on to say that he had been profoundly impressed with the calibre of the many Indians with whom he had come in contact. They were distinguishing themselves in many lines of activity—administrative, political, industrial, and commercial. He believed that Indian industries were capable of great expansion, and that Indians were destined to play a great part in developing them.

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WAR AND YOUNG CRIMINALS.

SUCCESS OF BORSTAL SYSTEM.

The fall in the prison population is perhaps the most noticeable benefit that Great Britain has derived from the war, writes Mr. Ernest Bowen Rowlands in the "Daily Mail."

The ratio of criminals—persons convicted of an offence at the instance of the authorities—to the entire community is little more than half of what it was in the year 1915-1916, prisoners sentenced to penal servitude being 240 less than in that period. This is satisfactory and supports the contention of those who maintain that "criminals" are in general manufactured by the State.

However that may be, let me come to the case of juvenile offenders, where the success of the Borstal System is apparent. And, first, what is the Borstal System?

Shortly, it may be described as follows: Some years ago the Prison Commissioners made a novel attempt to deal with the problem of "habitual criminality" by cutting off the supply of young offenders.

Certain young persons over the age of sixteen were sent by them to undergo their sentences of imprisonment in a special prison—at Borstal, in the county of Kent. There in a State prison under State prison discipline and officered by trained men they were during the time of their sentence instructed in trades and otherwise equipped for honest work in the outside world. These young persons were "young recidivists guilty for the most part of acts of larceny, and rough, undisciplined lads of the lounging and hooligan types who are apparently drifting towards a career of crime."

They were selected from the very class which produces a disproportionately large number of "habituals."

They were not so many instances of unfortunate back-sliding, but those who unchecked in effective fashion would spend their lives in and out of prison. .....

The result of this administrative action on the part of the Commissioners was soon seen, and was such as to render it necessary to set aside other prisons for the purposes of the "Borstal treatment."

RESCUED FROM CRIME.

Further, not only was this the case, but it was determined to extend the benefit of the treatment—as far as was possible—to all youthful prisoners, and a "modified" system was put in operation in all prisons where they were confined. It will therefore be seen that on the initiative of the Prison Commissioners an attempt was made—and for the first time made—to institute a reform which has had a marked effect upon our social conditions, and will in the future be even more fruitful of benefit to the community. In consequence of the success of the new departure, in the year 1908 the Prevention of Crimes Act made Borstal treatment in what was then for the first time labelled "A Borstal Institution" a substantive statutory punishment for young criminals of either sex between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years.

The period of detention was fixed at a minimum of two years—so as to allow sufficient time for the process of educative reformation—and a maximum of three years.

It has been urged, over and over again, by those who devote attention to social problems that the bulk of habitual criminals come either from the "criminal classes"—as those who live by crime are termed—or from the private prisons—known as industrial or reformatory schools. It has also been urged that if the children of those classes were taken young and trained in the right way, and if the "schools" were placed under Government control, the problem of "recidivism" would be in a fair way to be solved. The results of the Borstal treatment confirm these views.

Let us now see how the "young recidivists—and undisciplined lads . . . apparently drifting towards a career of crime"—who had undergone Borstal treatment have fared in this time of war.

RECORD IN THE ARMY.

Since the beginning of the war about 1,000 ex-Borstal prisoners are known to have joined the forces.

Of this number two, at the time of writing, have been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal and 91 have been made non-commissioned officers; while 96 have been reported upon unsatisfactorily, on charges including desertion and *minor* offences.

During 1915-16 380 young men were discharged from the Borstal institute.

Of these 201 went straight into the Army. Five have been killed. Seven have proved unsatisfactory. The others—96 per cent.—are doing well, two of them being sergeants, fifteen corporals, and fifteen lance-corporals.

When it is borne in mind that all these young men had been convicted at assizes or quarter sessions of a criminal offence, and had been sentenced to imprisonment—or detention; call it as one may—the statements made reveal a remarkable state of affairs.

Indeed it is so remarkable that those who do not realise the effect that strict discipline and regular employment, good food, and a healthy life can have on the victims of environment and poverty will deem it scarcely credible.

However, the figures are taken from the official report and are unquestionably true.

It is the fact that criminal children under the age of sixteen years are not (except in one *negligible* instance) admitted to the benefits of the Borstal treatment, modified or simple!

These poor offenders must be sent on conviction to a *private* prison. I have before now in this journal and elsewhere gone fully into the question of the terrible evil the reformatory and industrial schools effect to the public detriment—the injury they do to the cause of law and order and the maintenance of proper social relationships.

They are indeed "schools for crime!"

A BAD SYSTEM.

Why is it that the Government will not allow the young criminal under sixteen to have the same State benefits as the young criminal of sixteen and upwards? The only possible answer is—"vested interests." But, even so, is it just that such should be allowed to upset the scheme of reformation of potential habitual criminals? We have seen how well State officials have done their duty by the "Borstal" youths. Does not right region demand that all youthful criminals should be handed over to them—the States especially as the present private prisons are totally inadequate to the performance of the work of reformation? As it is, whereas the youthful offender between sixteen and twenty is not only subjected to a properly administered scheme of reformation, but is more often than not reformed, the State farms out the young offender under sixteen to profit-mongering, ill-equipped private prisons, and then makes amends for its dereliction of duty by sending the finished article—the habitual criminal—to end his days in luxurious ease at the Habitual Courts' Prison at Camp Hill, in the Isle of Wight.

This war has taught us many lessons, but it can teach one more. Let it teach through the medium of the success of the Borstal treatment that it is useless to try to eradicate habitual criminality, if the young criminal at the outset of his career is sent to be confined in the contaminating and pernicious private prison. Let it teach the Government that it is necessary, in the interests of the State, to take all means to ensure that the youthful offender of any age shall have all the assistance that State discipline and State control can provide to lead him into the better way! Let me, in conclusion, express my opinion—an opinion held by many—that it is not by neglecting the young criminal and pampering the old criminal that one can effectually combat habitual criminality, but by extending the beneficial range of the Borstal System—the most noteworthy social achievement of our time.

CINEMA AND EDUCATION.

SUGGESTED AGE LIMIT FOR PICTURE THEATRES.

At the Cinema Commission of Inquiry, which sat in mait week, the Bishop of Birmingham, who presided, asked educational witnesses to bear in mind, in giving their evidence, that the cinema was an entertainment carried on for profit by people who were risking their money in it. It was only accidentally, if at all, educational at present. The authority which licensed an entertainment had a right to expect no moral, mental, or physical hurt to anyone; but no child had to be specially cared for. If the State demanded more, it should exercise some personal sacrifice, or else bear the whole burden of the expense. Even then it might be questioned, and the Commission would have to consider whether any real educational value would be secured through the cinema.

Miss E. Margery Fox, representing the Head Mistresses' Conference, said she doubted the educational value of the cinema, though she was of opinion it could be made so. Frequent attendance at the cinema on the part of children tended to destroy their power of concentration, and the effects on the child while at school were adverse. The cheaper seats in the cinema were usually occupied by children, and their close proximity to the screen tended to eyestrain. In her opinion, films were becoming progressively sensational. She had never seen a picture palace so constructed that it could be flooded with fresh air and sunlight; and regulations in the interest of public health were not enforced so stringently as in theatres, the atmosphere at 10 p.m. being foetid and the floor filthy. As a rule, in provincial palaces no regulations were made for the separation of children from adults. The palaces were unnecessarily and, she believed, illegally dark.

The Rev. Dr. Lyttelton, late Headmaster of Eton, also gave evidence. Proceeding from the educational law that knowledge could only be acquired by effort, the witness deprecated the idea that children could learn anything from the cinema. The effects of cinema pictures upon children might be bad, although the pictures were good. The English boy required to be taught slowly, and often had not the requisite knowledge to keep up with the pictures. Any practical suggestion for the improvement of the cinema must take into account a restriction of the attendance of children. All those under 18 years old should be barred from cinemas, and younger children should have films presented to them in the schoolroom by those who understood them. Children having failed to do things right in school, seeing films in the cinemas where the outwitting of policemen, petty larcenies, etc., were made to appear simple, showed them a field where they might excel, if they tried. Dr. Lyttelton advocated intervals between pictures, when explanatory references to the films could be given.

DESERTED IN FRANCE.

AMAZING STORY OF SOLDIER WHO WAS REPORTED DEAD.

An extraordinary story of a soldier who deserted from the Army two years ago and was officially reported dead, and whose safety was only brought to the knowledge of his parents after his arrest as an absentee, was told at the Marylebone police-court, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The man was originally charged as Jack Smith, an absentee corporal from the Royal Fusiliers, but was afterwards identified as Pte. Charles Harry Ship, a deserter from the 13th London Regiment (the Kensingtons), since Boxing Day, 1914.

Prisoner stated to the police that he and his brother deserted from behind the lines in France on Boxing Day, 1914. His brother was killed in getting away, but he escaped. The War Office reported to his father and mother at Chelsea that he was dead.

A police-sergeant stated that prisoner refused to say how he managed to escape from France to England.

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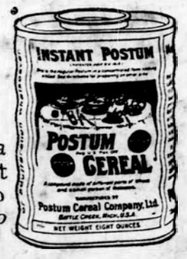

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ORIENTAL STUDIES.

SCHOOL OPENED BY THE KING.

BRITISH EMPIRE AND THE EAST.

The King, who was accompanied by the Queen and Princess Mary, opened the School of Oriental Studies at the London Institution, on 23rd February. On their arrival at the School, where a guard of honour had been provided by the University of London Officers Training Corps, their Majesties, writes "the Times," were received by Lord and Lady Curzon and Sir John Hewett (chairman of the Governing Body). Proceeding to the Continuing Members' Room, Sir John Hewett presented to the King the members of the Governing Body.

Sir John P. Hewett, addressing the King, said they took the King's presence as a sign that his Majesty was fully cognizant of and impressed with the importance to the Empire of the study of Oriental and African languages and civilizations on a scale which Great Britain alone among great countries of the world interested in the East had not hitherto regarded as necessary; and they had planned that the School should be at least equal to the Oriental schools in foreign capitals, and adequate to Imperial needs. They proposed to teach the languages of eight hundred million people. The imports and exports of the United Kingdom alone with the peoples of whom they were to teach the languages amounted to between two and three hundred millions sterling annually. But the magnitude of the scheme could not be expressed in terms of money or of the mere number of languages taught. Their teaching was only a means to an end. The greatness and solidity of the Empire in its internal and its external relations rested on the comprehension of and the just and sympathetic dealing with men infinitely varied in race, religion, speech, and character. They believed that the training given in the School would materially contribute to the fuller realization of the nation's ideals in the distant parts of his Majesty's Dominions, and to the prosperity and the efficient working of the Empire as a whole. If with the approval of his Majesty's Government they were starting their new career at this crisis, it was because they were deeply convinced that the task they had to fulfil, both in view of the war and of the period which would immediately follow, could no longer be safely neglected or delayed.

THE KING'S ADDRESS.

The King, on rising to reply, said:—

My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address.

I am glad to be the patron of the School of Oriental Studies, and it gives me particular gratification to take part to-day in the ceremony of opening this fine building in which the School is henceforth to carry on its work.

I cannot sufficiently emphasize the wide scope and vast importance of that work. The School will afford fresh opportunities of study to those services which have been the pioneer of progress and the instrument of good government in India and Egypt. It will furnish with a fuller technical equipment the pioneers of commerce and industry who in each successive generation undertake the duty of upholding the honoured fame of British trade in the East. Its work will serve to develop the sympathy which already so happily exists between my subjects and those of my Far Eastern Ally Japan. But more than this is to be looked for from the School.

If it happily succeeds in imparting to the pupils sent out as teachers of unselfish government and civilized commerce a clearer comprehension of the thoughts and lives of the diverse races of the East, the good effects of that success will extend far beyond the immediate and tangible results. The ancient literature and the art of India are of unique interest in the history of human endeavour. I look to the School to quicken public interest in the intellectual tradition of that great continent and to promote and assist the labours of the students in these departments of knowledge, to the mutual advantage of both countries.

The School is about to open its doors in the midst of an unparalleled crisis in the world's history. For more than two years the peoples of my Dominions with loyalty and devotion have vied with each other in offering their blood and treasure for the prosecution of a righteous war. The sense of common sacrifice and common endeavour has drawn us all nearer to one another in feeling and sympathy. Meanwhile we believe that the peaceful labours of this institution in spreading accurate and scientific knowledge of Eastern life and thought will foster the spirit of loyalty and patriotism and knit together still closer the many nations of my Empire.

I am very conscious of how much we owe to those distinguished scholars and statesmen whose undaunted efforts have largely aided in establishing this School. I deeply regret that one of the most illustrious, Lord Cromer, has not been permitted to see the completion of his share in the work. Had he lived his wise judgment and unrivalled experience would have been of priceless value in council. I recognize and appreciate the debt of gratitude which this School owes to the public-spirited benefactors who have contributed so liberally to its endowment fund. In so doing they have rendered a service to the Empire, and I trust that the beneficence of the community will endow the School with funds adequate to all the demands which may be made upon its teaching capacity.

I now declare the School of Oriental Studies open. May God bless its labours in the advancement of learning, unity, and good government among my people of every race and language.

OBJECTS OF THE SCHOOL.

The King's address was repeatedly cheered.

Lord Curzon, as chairman of the General Committee, then spoke on the objects of the school. He said that his Majesty had taken part in a memorable ceremony. It marked the end of one period and the beginning of another. For years there had existed means of following Oriental studies both in King's College and in the University College of London quite apart from the larger efforts that had been made by the old academic institutions of Oxford and Cambridge. But now, for the first time, those efforts were to be co-ordinated, unified, and centralized in the metropolis of the Empire. Henceforward they would feel that they were not behind similar institutions which existed at Paris—whose learned director of that great Oriental school, Professor Paul Bayer, was present that day and assisting in those proceedings—at Petrograd, and, if he might say it with bated breath, at Berlin. Henceforward they hoped they would not be behind those rivals, or that enemy, in their equipment for that which was essentially part of the duty of the Empire. He spoke just now of Oxford and Cambridge, and he did not want anyone to imagine this was an attempt to supersede—it was rather an endeavour to supplement—the education in Oriental subjects given at those institutions. They had placed their representatives upon the governing body, and wished to work in the closest and most cordial cooperation with them.

It was nearly 10 years since a committee was formed under the chairmanship of Lord Reay—whose absence owing to illness was regretted by nobody more than by himself—which laid down the plan of that School of Oriental Studies. A good deal of hard work had been done since then. He happened to be in a position to speak to it because, first under Lord Cromer and afterwards under his successor, in the chair, he was familiar with every stage of the development of the scheme. He could not exaggerate the debt which that institution no less than the Empire at large owed to that eminent man Lord Cromer. He devoted to that purpose an enthusiasm, an assiduity, and organizing capacity which characterized everything he did. Nothing was too small for him to deal with, nothing too big for him to grasp. Indeed, it was a sad thing, as his Majesty had said, that only a few weeks before they opened the school his body should have been carried to its grave. But his friends and the public would always regard that institution as one of the lesser monuments to his memory; it would serve, though no such service was needed to keep alive the memory of a great man who was a true friend of all Eastern people and a great servant of the State.

Lord Curzon, continuing, said he did not look upon that place merely as an educational institution, where the administrator and the soldier, the merchant and, the missionary would learn languages and study the history and the absorbing customs of the institutions of the East. That work ought to appeal to the City as much as to any other part of the community. Nobly had the City responded to the appeal, and splendidly had some of the City companies given; but he hoped their generosity was not yet exhausted (laughter), for he was confronted by the striking and lamentable fact that while they were working at £14,000 a year their annual income was £10,500.

A CLEARING HOUSE OF IDEAS.

He hoped as time passed that the school would become a sort of clearing house of ideas between the East and the West—a bridge between the mind and character of Great Britain and those Oriental peoples with whom she was brought into such close contact. The gap that existed between the psychology of East and West was often spoken of as though it were unplumbable and impassable, but his belief was that every year that passed it became less wide and less deep. Great indeed would be the disappointment of many of them if that place did not bring into closer union what he might describe as the soul of the Eastern and Western world.

There could be no happier augury for the success of such a scheme than that his Majesty should have graced the opening ceremony. There were a good many scholars and students present, but none of them would deny him when he said that his Majesty was the most travelled Sovereign since the days of the Roman Emperor Hadrian. There was hardly one of the countries the languages of which were going to be taught in that school which the King had not visited, and of which he could not speak with personal knowledge. Circumstances had thrown a good deal of his life into contact with the East, and the intimate acquaintance which his Majesty had acquired with those parts of the world had been of immense and incalculable value to the Empire of which he was the head. He hoped that all future Sovereigns of the British Empire would follow his Majesty's example in that respect, and that they would all remember that, though the central tabernacle of the Empire was set up in this country, its outer courts were thronged with countless hosts who would continue to look to us in the future as in the past for administrative guidance, for inspiration, and for example. As to the future of those countries and those peoples, and what degree of autonomy or self-government would be conceded to them, or what would be the link that would unite them to us in the future, he hoped it would never be said that the country which started them forward on a career of constitutional development, of industrial and commercial expansion, and of moral advance would shrink from the task because it became more difficult, or because the end was lost in a cloud of mist. Rather might institutions like that be a wayside inn on the road which East and West would travel together, hand in hand, in an ever-closer and fraternal union. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated, and their Majesties afterwards inspected the the school buildings.

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NEED OF NATIONAL SERVICE

MR. A HENDERSON ON GERMAN CHALLENGE.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., addressing a large meeting on National Service held at Sunderland on February 25 said: The Government, of which I am a member, are fully conscious of the immense responsibility they have accepted and which they have imposed upon the Director General of National Service, and I want to assure you that so far as the members of the Government are concerned they are determined to give him all possible support, in order that his plants may be brought to speedy fruition and success. We in no sense minimise the difficulties of the task we have given Mr. Neville Chamberlain to do, and we have not imposed that task—to raise all the men and women that we feel to be necessary on the voluntary principle—without having given the matter our most careful attention and consideration. We feel fully convinced that the people of this nation have only to be told of our need in this matter, just as they had a few weeks ago to be told of our need from a financial standpoint. When they grasp the present need there will be a most gratifying response, just as there has been in connection with the War Loan—a success which, as announced in the House of Commons this afternoon, exceeds our most sanguine expectations. (Cheers).

AN ANSWER TO GERMANY'S CHALLENGE.

This much was clear. The national need, whether civil or military, must be met as far as our resources would permit. There was convincing evidence as to the length to which our leading enemy, Germany, was prepared to go. There had been a striking manifestation as to what Germany was prepared to do in pursuit of her piratical policy not only against her enemies but against innocent neutral nations. Had we not had abundant evidence that Germany was more than prepared to carry out that policy against neutral nations, provided they were small. He wished to emphasise that point—provided they were small. (Hear, hear).

In the conduct of Germany we saw the whole case for universal national service, and the proposals now made were a definite answer to the challenge that Germany had thrown down. National service had become absolutely essential if the plans prepared in consultation with our Allies were not to miscarry for want of properly trained and properly equipped drafts to fill the vacancies caused in our armies from time to time. It would be a scandal if, having gone through thirty months of war, we were not able, through shortsightedness or incapacity, to complete the organisation on which we started. But we must have more men and women for munitions. We had here reached a standard which had exceeded the most sanguine expectations of all the official whose responsibility it had been in the last two years to see to the organisation of our munition department.

INDUSTRIAL COMPULSION IF NECESSARY.

After saying that he expected the scheme of national service for women would be out some time this week, Mr. Henderson concluded: I have one object. Whether these reserves have to be tapped by voluntaryism or by compulsion, I am out to win the war. (Cheers). The scheme is a voluntary one. Some people have said to me: "Why don't you go the whole hog and bring in a measure of compulsion?" Those who ask that question so readily and easily have not considered the problem in all its bearings. I have hinted that so far as I am concerned I am prepared to resort to compulsion in industrial life, just as I supported military compulsion. I am not ashamed of it. On that occasion I did what I am doing now. I did my best to get all the men on the voluntary principle, and I failed. I would have been a coward and unworthy of the trust imposed on me by the nation and by my constituents had I not been prepared to support military compulsion. When the time comes I will do the same with regard to industrial life. Those who questioned me did not fully understand that the corollary of compulsion in industrial service is the compulsion of wealth. (Hear, hear). But if a bill were introduced to compel both the war might be over before that bill got through. (Laughter). If both employer and employed are convinced that this is a question of life and death, a question of saving the nation, I am prepared to venture this statement—that 90 per cent. on both sides will agree. The other 10 per cent. I have been against ever since the beginning of the war, and I do not trouble very much about them. (Laughter).

I have read a speech by one of them to-day. All he could find to talk about was that we are under a dictator. I wish we were. (Laughter and cheers). At any rate I wish he were. (Laughter). Only think, that after thirty months of unprecedented war there are men who can find nothing better to cackle about at meetings and even on the floor of the House of Commons than these things. Negotiate with an unrepentant military despot! (Voices: "Never.") I must see signs of repentance before I begin to negotiate. (Cheers). I am not going to have any drawn game. No, and I say the best pacifist in this country to-day is the man who is going to finish this war. (Loud cheers).—The "Manchester Guardian."

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WEALTHY SPINSTER'S UNUSUAL VIEWS ON MARRIAGE.

A wealthy spinster's unusual views on marriage were a feature of a probate case which was concluded on February 29, says the "Daily Mail." It concerned the £100,000 estate of Miss Frances Graham, of Liverpool, who died, aged forty-five, in August, 1915, at Malta, where she was doing war work.

The executors, under a will dated March 19, 1913, propounded that document. It was opposed by the Hon. Mrs. Sybil Talbot Macnaghten, daughter-in-law of Lord Macnaghten, the famous lawyer, who said Miss Graham was not of sound mind at the time of the execution of the will. She set up an earlier will of August, 1910.

The plaintiff's case, as put forward by Mr. Hume Williams, was that Miss Graham was very pious, and spent her time and money in trying to redeem sailors and dock labourers at Liverpool. At the same time she liked legitimate pleasures. She would visit London, go to theatres, play bridge and billiards, and even patronised a beauty doctor. She strongly disliked Roman Catholics, Dissenters, and Freemasons. The Church of England was her obsession.

"WRONG TO MARRY."

Mrs. Macnaghten alleged that Miss Graham, first cousin to her father, Colonel Henry Graham, was under the insane delusion that it was degrading and wrong for a woman to marry. Under the 1910 will Mrs. Macnaghten received a legacy of £500 and the reversion of the freehold and leasehold property. After that she married, and she now alleged that in consequence Miss Graham made the 1913 will cutting her out of benefit.

Extracts were read from Miss Graham's diary on the question of the relations of the sexes. She referred to the "hellish devil of a husband who had brutalised —— (his wife) with a child. Sent her 10s. to get some things out of pawn."

Mr. Tindal Atkinson submitted it would be sufficient for him to show that the testatrix was a monomaniac on the subject of children and marriage, and he would succeed in upsetting the last will. It was not so much vice she objected to as marriage and children, for as soon as a protegee married she had nothing more to do with her.

ARCHBISHOP'S PROTEST.

The Archbishop of York was a witness. He said that he was not conscious of any word or deed or writing in which he had given the slightest ground for an expression in Miss Graham's diary which was "Bestial filth, belched forth by the filthy-minded Archbishop of York. Truly men are unutterable." The Archbishop protested against being called in reference to the delusions of persons he did not know.

The jury found that the will of 1913 was duly executed and the judge pronounced in favour of the document.

A WAR BIBLIOGRAPHY.

VAST INTERNATIONAL SCHEME.

A scheme has been recently formed, writes "The Times," for the compilation of a complete bibliography of everything published in relation to the war, throughout the world.

In addition to books and pamphlets posters, hand-bills, circular letters of the Army, the Navy, and announcements relating to war savings, national economy, etc., will be included, as well as cinema films, and the many bills, leaflets, and circulars issued or published by local authorities, societies, and private persons. Much of this literature is already lost for good, unless stray copies remain in forgotten drawers in private houses. Even the records of these fugitive pieces, other than those in the International Bibliography of the War, are in danger of disappearing. A full catalogue will do everything required by the student of history and sociology. Only seven sets of the card catalogue are to be made and one set only will be deposited in any country. The catalogue, alphabetically arranged, will give all information under the author, the title, and the subject. The work entails a world-wide organisation with correspondents in all countries collecting records in all languages.

The scheme was originated by Mr. A. J. Philip, and it has the cordial support of the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations, which has already done excellent work in this direction by the publication of three lists of books, compiled by Mr. G. W. Prothero, with the assistance (in regard to the third list) of Mr. Philip.

THE AID OF THE DOMINIONS.

Sir Harry Wilson, secretary of the Royal Colonial institute, in his quarterly letter, states that arrangements have been made with the Oxford University Press for the publication on behalf of the Institute of a history in six volumes of Imperial co-operation in the war. The general editor will be Sir Charles Lucas, who will also contribute the first volume of the series, dealing with the assistance given by the Overseas Dominions in earlier wars. The second volume, giving a general account of the war, with special reference to the military efforts of the Dominions and India, will be written by Mr. Murray Beaven, of Sheffield University; and the remaining four volumes will be contributed by Professor Wrong (Canada), Captain Bean (Australia), Captain Malcom Ross (New Zealand), Sir Francis Younghusband (India), Sir Walker Davidson (Newfoundland), and Mr. A. E. Aspinall (West Indies).

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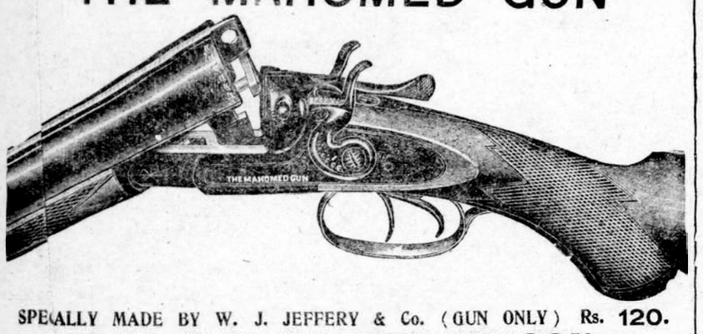

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GERMAN WITHDRAWALS.

REASON OF THEIR SLIGHT RESISTANCE.

The withdrawal of the German front north of the Ancre is an event concerning which it will be best not to form definite opinions until the extent of the retirement is determined, says the Military correspondent of the "Morning Post." It has been apparent for some time that the position at Serre must soon be either abandoned or lost, owing to the progress of the encircling movement on the south and south-east. The height east of Serre, and north of Pendant copse, which rises some forty feet above the village, overlooks the country for several miles on all sides, especially towards the east, but experience has shown that mere command of ground is not of decisive importance under the conditions of modern trench warfare. It is only necessary to refer to such positions as the Mort Homme and Hill 304 on the western heights of the Meuse, where the French and German lines have been in close contact for nine months, to realise that the capture of a commanding height does not by any means make the ground within range untenable.

In these, and in many other cases, a position on the reverse slope has proved more advantageous for defence than one on the crest or on the forward slope, chiefly, no doubt, on account of its relative immunity from bombardment. In the absence of other considerations there would, therefore, be no reason why the Germans should not hold on to their original second line of defence a few hundred yards down the eastern slope of Serre Hill. There are, however, other considerations, of which one is that the line in question has already been turned by the progress which our troops have made during the past ten days on the spur north of Baillescourt Farm. Another is that it is enfiladed and taken in reverse at effective artillery range from positions in the Grandcourt region; and a further reason will appear later.

Of perhaps even greater importance is the occupation of the high spur, to which allusion has been made on several occasions, which, springing from the Thiepval ridge near the Mouquet Farm, projects like a hog's back between Grandcourt and Pys and terminates in a knoll overlooking Miraumont from a height of 130 feet, at a distance of a thousand yards. From this dominating position all the country is under observation as far as Bapaume, distant 9,000 yards, while to the north Achiet-le-Petit and Puisieux-au-Mont are commanded at a range of 5,000 yards. The German fourth line, running from Pys in the direction of Bapaume, is also overlooked and enfiladed. But here, again, it would be useless to speculate on the developments which may follow its occupation. The country within range, as well as Bapaume itself, has been subject to bombardment for a long time. The immediate result was to render Miraumont and Pys untenable, and it may be surmised that Irles, at least, will follow suit.

PROBABLE NEW DEFENCES.

Although the German withdrawal is a notable event, it would not be well to draw too optimistic conclusions from it. It is evidence of the magnitude of the breach which last year's offensive made in the enemy's system of defence, and suggestive of what might have happened if the weather had not brought the operations to an untimely end. But the method of its execution indicates that the Germans were fully alive to the dangers of the situation, and that they lost no time in taking measures to provide against them. They have had three months in which to make their preparations, and though the weather has been adverse, we must credit them with having made the most of their opportunities. The reason of the comparatively slight resistance which, on some recent occasions, they have offered to our advance may now be surmised. It is plain that the decision to draw back their line was arrived at some time ago, and that, while it was necessary to make a more stubborn resistance in some places than in others, the engagements of the past few weeks have, in the main, been rearguard actions, fought to cover the completion of their arrangements and to conceal their real intention.

We must suppose that the winter has been spent in constructing a new system of defence some distance in rear of the positions which they are now abandoning, the distance being largely determined by the effect of our artillery fire, which has been persistently directed to making such work impossible within the effective range of the guns. How far back this may be remains to be seen. There is no reason to suppose that there will be any appreciable shortening of the front, if any at all. The object is presumably to restore the cohesion of the battered line on a front which offers fresh facilities for defence, and considerations of *moral* would prescribe a minimum retirement.

It has been suggested, with evident correctness, that advantage was taken of the recent frost to withdraw the bulk of the artillery to the new positions, the movement being concealed by the unusual activity of the remainder, which has been noticed in the recent reports. We may anticipate some captures of guns and other material; but the thaw will not interfere with the retreat of the infantry, while it will impede the forward movement of our artillery. The Germans, in fact, have again been favoured by the weather, which, by precluding a vigorous pursuit, may enable them to make good the occupation of their new line of defence, and to avoid being rushed.

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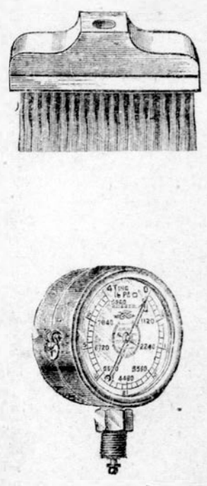

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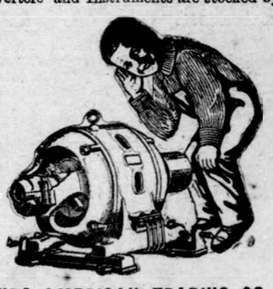

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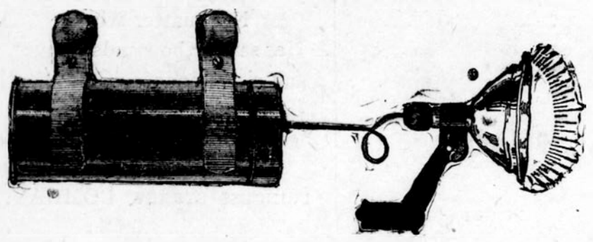

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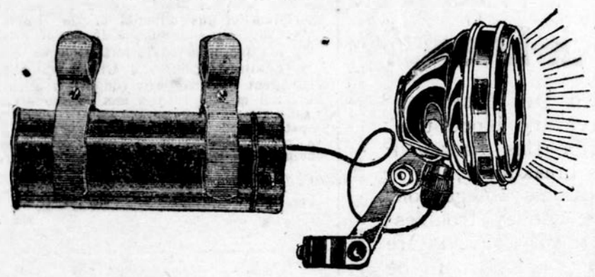

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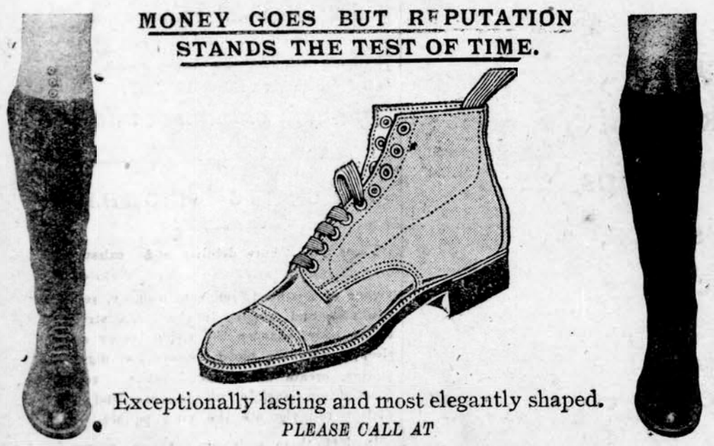

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THE ZEPPELIN AS A WAR WEAPON.

The general experience of the war has proved that lighter-than-air craft are a failure, says Lord Sydenham writing in the "Pall Mall Gazette." In their latest Zeppelins the Germans have probably reached the furthest point possible in this direction. But as soon as the proper methods of attack were developed, the essential weakness of the monster gas-bag at once became apparent.

As matters now stand, the Zeppelin crews know that if their ship is sighted by one of our airmen, and if he can place himself within a moderate distance, they are doomed. The only chance for them, therefore, is evasion by taking advantage, for instance, of clouds or fog that may hide them, but must, at the same time, prevent their effective use. Wherever anti-aircraft guns exist they are unable to fly low enough to select their targets, and they are therefore reduced to promiscuous murder. For purposes of scouting at sea the Zeppelin has the great advantage of steadiness in motion and of being able to poise so that a powerful telescope can be used without difficulty..

On the other hand, as soon as the navies of the world have developed the full use of aeroplanes and seaplanes, the risks at sea will be as great for the Zeppelin as over the land. Lighter-than-air craft may still have limited war uses in places where they are unlikely to be attacked by an enemy's heavier-than-air craft, and they may find employment for civil purposes. There is, however, a strong probability that they will disappear entirely as weapons of war. The aeroplane, owing to the attention forcibly directed to it because of the needs of the war, has made extraordinary progress since August, 1914. It will be still further improved in the near future. It has firmly established itself as a new weapon of war which might conceivably prove decisive in its effect.

IF WE HAD ENOUGH.

For example, if we now had an absolute sufficiency of aeroplanes on the Western front, giving us not merely the command of the air but an immense reserve of machines for undertaking raids on a large scale, the evacuation of Belgium might be forced upon the Germans by this means alone. That, of course, is a position which it is wholly impossible to attain, but it serves to indicate of what the new arm is theoretically capable.

Meanwhile, the aeroplane has become a most effective means of reducing the casualties which are inevitable in attacking strongly fortified positions. It serves as eyes to the artillery, without which all attacks on such positions as have been created during the war must fail.

The photographs which are obtained from aeroplanes of the enemy's trench works reveal all that lies behind the front of the enemy's lines. Except where we are in occupation of a commanding height, terrestrial observation is necessarily insufficient. Ordinarily it reveals little more than the front line of trenches to be attacked, and nothing can be more trying for troops than, after carrying the first line to find elaborate defences behind it, entailing fresh dispositions which may have to be made under heavy fire. The knowledge of what lies beyond is an advantage of first-class importance.

Further, the frequent bombing operations that have been carried out interfere with the enemy's lines of communication. Occasionally they may destroy dumps of ammunition and prove especially disconcerting from their suddenness. Sometimes, also, opportunities occur for using the aeroplane's machine-gun armament against troops in camp, in the trenches, or on the march. As the new arm has become absolutely indispensable in war on sea and land, an immense future development lies before it

FUTURE POSSIBILITIES.

It is particularly reassuring to find that our pilots have shown distinct superiority in the use of the aeroplane. This superiority is plainly due to racial characteristics, and cannot be reproduced by drill or formal training. It depends upon nerve, coolness, and an instant appreciation of the situation and of the right course to take. The tactics of combined work in the air are still in their infancy; but experience is being gained every day, and in the future systems will develop far more elaborately than those employed by navies, because movements take place in space of more dimensions and at speeds which can never be approached by the ship.

Looking forward to the future, the point of cardinal importance is that the airman is a new human product working in new conditions and exercising new faculties. He differs as much from the sailor and soldier as either from the other, and any organisation of the Air Service which does not recognise this fact will prove a certain failure. For many years also more technical changes of all kinds must be expected. Types of aircraft may ultimately become standardised; but we are far from reaching this stage at present, and it must be remembered that, as in navies, there will always be several types fulfilling different conditions. It is therefore, vital that scientific progress should never slaken, and that every advance which science can suggest should be quickly and effectively applied. Such conditions can be fulfilled only by an Imperial Air Service, under a Minister armed with complete and undivided authority.

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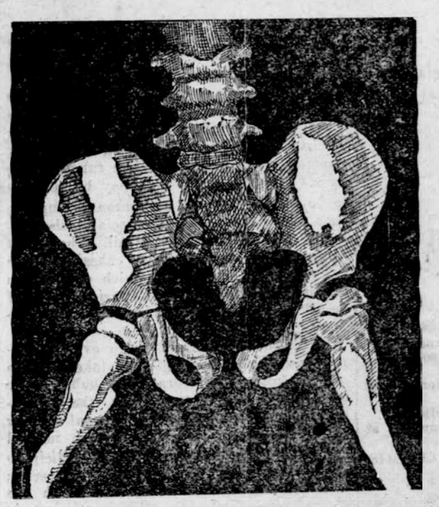

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WHAT PARIS HAS DONE.

I suppose that most of us, who fancy we know Paris fairly well, treasure among the most enduring of our memories a recollection of the Musee Carnavalet in the secluded Rue de Sevigne, says a correspondent to "The Times". There we have learned so much of the glories of old Paris, and have there become almost intimate with the crowded incidents of the French Revolution, through the medium of its marvellous collection of documents and engravings and souvenirs. Few of us can ever have left the building without regretting that—before the days of the London Museum—we in England possessed nothing of the kind.

WAR SOUVENIRS.

It is interesting to record the quiet and humble origin of this already important and living history of the German War. On August 2, 1914, the Leblancs procured a copy of the French Mobilization Order, a few newspaper broadsheets, and some of the tiny patriotic emblems that were being sold to the war-fevered populace on the boulevards. From that day to this they have never relaxed their efforts, with an expenditure of time and mind and money that is beyond praise or price. At the present moment they have amassed no fewer than 150,000 separate souvenirs of the war, classified and scientifically arranged with a care for which future generations will hold them in highest esteem. To begin with, I find a magnificent library of over 6,000 books and *brochures*, published since the outbreak of war; of these, 4,500 are French, over 900 are German, 350 are English, and the remainder are in *Italian, Spanish, Greek, Russian, Dutch*, and Swedish. Next to this is a newspaper room, with its files of magazines and the daily Press of many countries, as well as countless albums of war-pictures, cut out of the papers day by day. We pass on to another large salon, whose walls are covered with the recruiting posters of all the Allies, and with placards announcing the various War Loans in pictorial form; here one say many appeals that were once familiar friends on the hoardings in London, and some that are rare—such as those published in Montreal for the recruiting of the 150th (French-Canadian) Carabiniers.

The floor space is occupied by tables, upon which are set portfolios with all the maps published during the past 30 months—some 350 in number, and cabinets exhibiting the hundreds of medals struck and baglets issued for sale on the various "Flag Days" in Paris and the provinces. A small room adjoining is set apart for toys bearing on the war: toy guns, leaden soldiers of the uniforms of all the belligerent nations, model cannons and ambulances, aeroplanes and submarines. The next apartment is a veritable picture gallery to which contribute all the great war artists of the day—Steinlen, Fornin, Raemaekers, De Greux, Berne-Bellecour, and the rest. Here, too, in their cases, stand groups of beautifully modelled wax figurines dressed in the costumes of the period, and wall cabinets containing glass, porcelain, and pottery, each with some decoration—a portrait of a general, a picture of a ship, a regimental badge, a "sentiment"—connecting it with the war. The next room is filled with portfolios of martial songs and music (about 1,000 pieces), of trench newspapers, of engravings and prints—some 5,000 of these—and on its walls are spread stuffs and carpets, woven with reference to the times through which we are passing. We are led through a corridor, bright with caricatures of war celebrities, to yet another apartment where hang the best available photogravures of the generals admirals, and statesmen of the Entente. Surrounded by these, the philatelist may study at his leisure an almost perfect collection of war postage-stamps, many of them already too rare for money to buy. Here, too, the visitor finds, neatly arranged in albums, over 5,000 pictorial post-cards of all nations, and bundles of the emergency paper money issued in lieu of cash in Belgium, Germany, the invaded Provinces of France, the French Colonies, and in the prisoner camps.

THE CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

Finally, we reach what is colloquially known as the "Chamber of Horrors," with its portraits of the notorious Germans of the day, flanked by their brutal posters and with samples of their savagery arranged about the room. Such is this great collection, so far as it has gone. Scarcely a day passes but 20 new items are added to it, from an accredited purchaser or from some benevolent well-wisher, from near or far. It is difficult to express in cold print the indelible impression left on the mind by a visit to this museum; even now it is intensely interesting, and one cannot even speculate upon its documentary and artistic value in days to come. It is something to know that it is already highly appreciated, not only by the French Government, into whose keeping it will eventually pass, but by the public who visit it on Thursday afternoons and on the last Sunday in every month.

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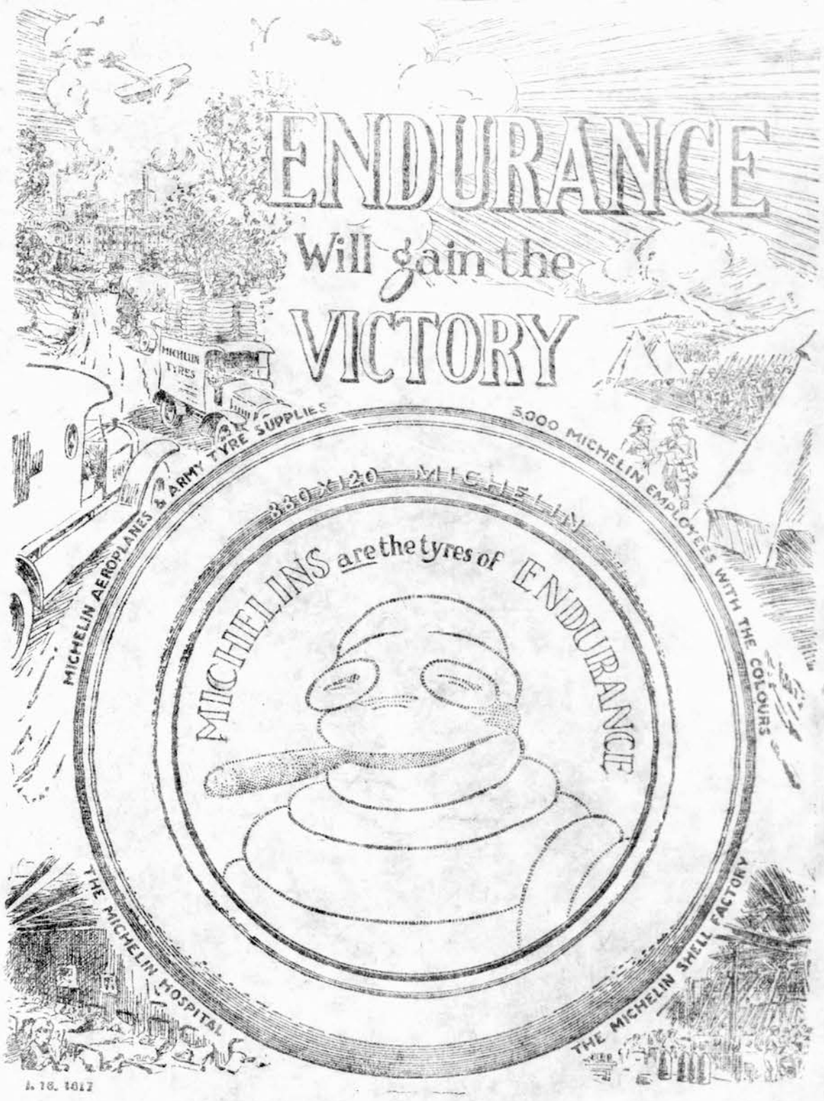

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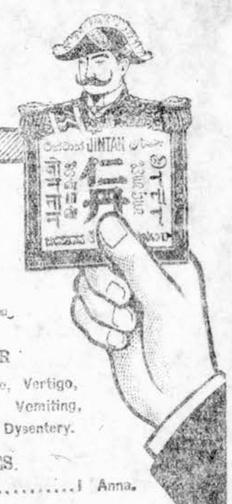

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